ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,090—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
B.I. ROME	5445	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4232	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4384	L. H. Meade	2nd Oct.
* PENINSULAR	6969	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
B.I. BRITANIA	6025	J. I. Pardit	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel	23rd ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6260	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	6000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, namely, on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Saucovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,255	12th Oct.
MELUSINA	T. Androvich	3,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 500
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	De Maubeuge	3rd September
BAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Golepellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,256	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow full breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Messes.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

INTRODUCTIONS FAMILIES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basreh, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 9th Sept.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 4th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, to the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

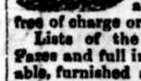
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable, free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. BISAGNO .....14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletze" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Saltrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRADE MARK.

GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS,
OILMAN'S STORES
FINEST QUALITY ONLY. CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BACON,
HARRISS'S FINEST WILTSHIRE.
CONSIGNEMNTS RECEIVED EVERY MAIL IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

HAMS AND CHEESE,
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS'
BISCUITS.
TINNED GOODS
BY CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, POULTON AND NOEL, CUNNINGHAM, &c.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,
DRIED FRUITS AND SWEETS.
BOTTLED TART FRUITS,
NEW SEASON'S JAMS.
INDIAN TEAS AND CONDIMENTS.

GOODS PROCURED FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY AND THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY SUPPLIED.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.

By ROBERT H. SHERARD. With about 40 Illustrations by HAROLD PIFFARD, Re. 1-14.

This is a terrible and appalling indictment of man's injustice and indifference to man. It is impossible to read the various articles without burning indignation against the slave-drivers and overwhelming pity for the "white slaves." Were it not that Mr. Sherard has fully substantiated his facts, one would be inclined to say "Such things cannot be." In thus bringing the truth home to the doors of the public Mr. Sherard has done real service to the cause of humanity.

LITANIES OF LIFE. By KATHLEEN WATSON, Re. 1-8.

These tender and pathetic stories have a beauty of their own which will appeal to every reader of feeling. A woman has put her heart into the book, and from beginning to end the study stories are deserving of the title "Human Documents." It is the first work of a new writer, of whom the reading world is likely to hear more.

MANNERS FOR MEN. Annas 12. By Mrs. HUMPHRY, ("Madge" of "Truth").

"Mrs. Humphry knows, and well, the world of society, and those who go to her for information may depend upon her dicta. . . . She discourses with judgment and good taste."—*The Globe.*

"Mrs. Humphry is probably the most competent living authority on the manners of polite society. In this excellent manual she has produced a book which has long been needed."—*Daily Mail.*

KEMP'S A RATED WATERS

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell Disease if they have at hand
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

DAISY, Daisy, tell me your secret, do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
It's long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh ! tell me your secret, do,
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say ?
You too were bald, for many and many a day.
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet.
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed.
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
68, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.
The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£389,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE.

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
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DENISON & Co.
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F. P. PEKE.
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C. D. DAMANIA.
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M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANEKJEE
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P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design, Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TIN'D ROVISIONS.—"Another fresh lot just in."—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,—Bombay and Poona.

WANTED A BOY, can any gentleman recommend a trustworthy dressing and table boy of good presence. Upper-In ia man preferrel. Apply Box "No 55," care of this Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and last ing mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET:—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: Eden Hall, Jewajee Hall, Khushroo Lodge, St. Elmo, Nos. 1 and 2. For rent and other particulars apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photo Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SEPTEMBER, 1ST, 2ND and 3RD.
ARRANGEMENTS.
GRANT ROAD, Y. M. C. A.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
MORNING MEETINGS, 7-15 A.M.
Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY ONLY.
EVENING MEETINGS, 5-45 P.M.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 2nd instant.

(1). By Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, That the Commissioner be requested to obtain the Health Officer's explanations as to the insanitary state of Patakwadi, Angria's Wadi, and Autoba Wadi.

(2). By N. N. Katrak, Esq. That, a Committee to be designated the 'Public Health Committee,' be appointed and requested to submit suggestions for alterations in the Act in regard to sanitation in general, to enquire into sanitary defects and to suggest remedies to lower the mortality.

H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 1st September, 1897.

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NOTICES.

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THE AGENT and Chief Engineer, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is prepared to receive Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings and Squares.

Specification of quantities, terms and conditions of contract may be had on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAS. ROBBS,
Loco and Carr: Supdt., Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Loco: Superintendent's Office, Bareilly, dated 28th August, 1897.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla, deceased, and to elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th September, 1897, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........ £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

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Reserve Fund........ $ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

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	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
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25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

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RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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RESERVE FUND .... £ 20,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
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RESERVES AND REST........ Rs. 14,73,230

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Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board.)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1...

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

B. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1-44m., 1-43a. Low water, 7-20m., 7-40a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Presentation to Mr. H. Conder, Victoria Terminus, 4 p.m.
Bible Studies by Pastor D. M. Stearns, Grant Road, Y. M. C. A., 7-15 a.m.; Apollo Bunder, Y. M. C. A., 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Muke Maru left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Bisagno entered, and the steamers Dumra and Brindisi left the dock yesterday.

Medical Meeting.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held, on Friday, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.

The Case against the "Pratoda."—The application to the High Court on behalf of Ramchandra Narayen, the editor, and Krishnajee Dhondev, the proprietor of the *Pratoda* newspaper, was made by Mr. S. S. Setlur, advocate, under the instructions of Mr. Kirlosker and Mr. Bhat, pleaders.

Music on the Esplanade.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polonaise	Masken	Faust
Overture	The Exiles	Gardner
Selection	Cox and Box	Sullivan
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel
Duet from	Rigoletto	Verdi
Mazurka	Am Neckarstande	Schlay

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft of Grain.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Aba Pandoo and another Ghatti were brought up on the charge of stealing a quantity of grain from the Victoria Dock. The accused pleaded guilty and said that they had gone to the dock hoping to find some work. They could not get any employment, and as they had nothing to eat they got disheartened, and seeing a bag of grain lying near them they picked it up, and attempted to go, when they were arrested at the gate. They were convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment each.

Theft of Silk.—Purshotum Khusal and another were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with having in their possession pieces of silk, and Mulchand, a Multani with abetment of the offence. The first two accused pleaded guilty, and said that the thefts were committed in Ahmedabad and Baroda. The police made enquiries at the places, but they could not find any trace of the owners of the property. The accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each; the third accused, who assisted in disposing of the property being sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Prize-Distribution at a Mahomedan Madressa.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Haji Issac Saab's Madressas took place, yesterday evening, at the Anjuman-I-Islam school. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji presided, and there was a large gathering of leading natives. The proceedings began by the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi reading the report, from which it appeared that Mr. Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Oomer Soab, J. P., had established three schools for the benefit of the Mahamedan community, two of them being in Bombay and the third in the Deesa Camp. The school at Surti Moholla was established in 1880, while that at Chatri Serang Street was opened in 1881. In the beginning the number of students attending the first school was about ten, whereas the number at present was 252, of which 207 were boys and 45 girls, the average attendance being 240. Up to the present time 3,032 students received education in the school. The second school had 97 students on the roll (62 boys and 35 girls), the daily average being 90. The total number of students who had hitherto received education at the institution was 3,997. The students then gave a few recitations and songs in the vernacular which were much appreciated. The chairman having distributed the prizes, addressed a few encouraging words in Urdu to the students. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Congratulations to Hindu Members of the Legislative Council.—At the invitation of Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas, Virbhukandas Atmaram, Janardhan Damodhar Kolatker, Murarjee Goculdas, J. Mungaldas, and Shunkerrao Dajee, a public meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay, under the auspices of Shree Upadesh Maha Mandal, was held at the Madhav Baugh, on Sunday afternoon, to offer congratulations to the Hon'bles Dr. Bhalchandra, N. G. Chandavarkar, and Goculdas K. Parakh, on their nomination to seats in the Bombay Legislative Council, and to Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, J. P., for receiving the title of Rao Bahadur. The attendance was very large. The chair was taken by Shree Goswami Acharya Dave Keenandan Maharaj, the president of Shree Upadesh Maha Mandal. The proceedings were opened by the manager of Shree Upadesh Maha Mandal, Mr. Mungaldas Jamnadas, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the four guests. Mr. Shunkerrao Dajee spoke in the same strain. The chairman, who is the Guru and Acharaya of the Wullabhacharaya sect, spoke at some length. The Maharaj strongly urged on the audience the necessity of the union for joint action of the people of different castes and creeds, notwithstanding their difference of opinion in social and religious matters. The interpreters between the rulers and ruled should enjoy the confidence both of the people and Government, so as to be able to be useful to both of the honoured guests of the evening. Other speakers vied with each other in their panegyric of the guests. The Hon. Mr. Goculdass thanked them for the honour done to him and his friends. The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra spoke for himself and on behalf of his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Chandawarkar. The gist of their speeches was the same as those made at the Hindu Union Club. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Pitale, after thanking the Sabha for honouring him, gave his views as to the duties of non-official councillor. After the usual thanks to the chair and the owners of the Madhav Baugh and presentation of flowers to the president and guests, the meeting dispersed after a lengthy sitting of three hours.

The Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday.—The banks, law courts, and all places of public business were closed, yesterday, on account of the Ganesh Chaturthi holiday. It is the anniversary of the day on which was born Ganpati or Ganesh, regarded in the Hindu pantheon as the god of wisdom, who removes all obstacles and difficulties, and is invoked at the commencement of all undertakings. The story of his birth is related in different ways. One story states that he was formed by Parvati, the consort of the god Shiva, from the mixture of turmeric and oil scraped from her body while she was bathing. The loss of his head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. Some say his head was cut off by Shiva when he attempted to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions, and its place was said to be supplied by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant. The image worshipped in connection with the festival has, therefore, four hands and an elephant's head, and is made either in the house, or purchased from an artist. A bazaar is held in Jugjeevun Kika Street till a very late hour at night for the convenience of purchasers. The image is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with variegated colours, and much ingenuity and labour are bestowed on it in some instances to make it elegant and attractive according to the fancy and purse of the worshipper. The mouse, being Ganpati's favourite vehicle, is sometimes placed beside his image, richly saddled and bridled. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared in the house either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers strewn round it, and twigs and branches of trees hang over it in festoons. By some Ganpati is kept for a day and a-half, but by others for five or ten days according to the wish of the head of the family. On the last day, preparations for his departure are made; certain ceremonies are gone through: fruits, flowers, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol; presents are made to Brahmins; and the image is placed in a palanquin or an ark expressly made for the purpose, and adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or a tank in procession. At the place of immersion, the image is taken out and committed to the water with expressions of regret at its absence till the following year.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	6,990
The Agents, Hansa Line	300
Mr. M. R. Jardine	20
Total......Rs.	7,310

S. GORE BROWNE,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Here, roared the old judge to the son studying law with him, you told me you had read this work on evidence, and the leaves are not cut. Used X-rays, yawned the versatile son, and the judge chuckled with delight as he thought what a lawyer the boy would make.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The announcement of Sir George White's appointment to be Quartermaster-General at home is confirmed from Simla. It is not yet known when he will leave India to take up the duties of his new post.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 21st August was 238, against 227 and 225 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There was one death from cholera, against 4 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There was no death from small-pox during the week. There was one death from tetanus, against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowelcomplaints amounted to 94 and 29, respectively, against 98 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·6 per mille per annum, against 23·8, the mean of the last five years.

The following force under Colonel J. C. F. Gordon, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has moved out from Peshawar for Kohat: 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and 30th Punjab Infantry. They halted at Matunni near Fort Mackeson on Sunday, as the Deputy Commissioner at Kohat was anxious to have in the whole jirga of the tribes responsible for keeping the pass open. The maliks were on their way to Kohat, and no difficulty whatever was expected in the march of Colonel Gordon's column. This force will materially strengthen the troops under General Yestman-Biggs' orders, which will eventually be 10 or 11 thousand, including 14 squadrons of cavalry and 16 guns. There is a double purpose to be served by this concentration, as not only will the immediate operations against the Orakzai be facilitated, but when an advance is made into Tirah, Kohat will be the base whence the largest column will move.

A correspondent at Silchar sends some particulars of the sad death of Lieutenant F. W. D. Trotter, which occurred on the 23rd instant of enteric fever. It seems that he was on duty in Shillong at the time of the earthquake, and for some days worked with unflagging zeal on behalf of the unfortunate residents encamped on the cricket field. He was not well when he returned to Silchar, nor too ill to work a little. The end came suddenly, and the news was a shock to those who were best acquainted with his state. Lieutenant Trotter joined the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry in 1890, had just completed two years' command of the Silchar Military Police. He had done admirably in that appointment, and had been granted an extension of three years in command. The deceased was buried with full military honours, the Band of the 17th Bengal Infantry and the drum and fife band of the Military Police being in attendance. The procession was such as has seldom been seen in Silchar. Great sympathy is felt with Mrs. Trotter, who has only been married eighteen months.

Babu Kartic Charan Ghose, proprietor of the Halsa Bagan Oil Mills, who distinguished himself during the recent riots by pluckily saving Lieutenants Gardner and Gray from being severely injured, was presented on Sunday afternoon by Colonel Wilford and the officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment with a handsome silver-mounted hookah, as a token of their appreciation of his brave and loyal conduct on the occasion in question. The circumstances of the episode were as follows: —Lieutenants Gardner and Gray were proceeding from Calcutta to Dum-Dum on bicycles, and as they neared Babu Ghose's Oil Mill they were set upon by a crowd of rioters, and their bicycles were smashed to pieces and thrown into a tank. At this stage Babu Ghose, accompanied by some of his employes, rescued the officers and sheltered them in his mill; and notwithstanding the threat of the rioters to wreck the premises if he did not deliver up the sahibs, he firmly and in the end successfully resisted the rioters.

Some interesting particulars have been published in Paris concerning the sale of the photographs of celebrities. The list is headed by a ballet-dancer, Mdlle. Cleo de Merode, among the fair sex, of whom about ten thousand photos are sold annually. Sarah Bernhardt comes fifth with a sale of seven thousand. The purchasers are said to be mainly Germans, Russians, and then Americans. Photos of male celebrities do not sell anything like so well. The Emperor Menelik heads the list and is followed by the King of Greece, the German Emperor, the Emperor of Russia, and M. Felix Faure, in the order named. It is curious to note the large demand for likenesses of Kaiser Wilhelm. Of French politicians, M. Hanotaux is easily first. There is no great demand for the other members of the Cabinet. Pierre Loti is the favourite among writers, while M. Zola came second, with a yearly sale of about 800. Then follows M. Alphonse Daudet and "Gyp." The Academicians do not appear to be very popular judged by the sale of their photographs. Only six, including Pierre Loti, are in any demand. They are MM. L. Halevy, Francois Coppee, Victorien Sardou, Anatole France, and Jose Maria de Heredia.

America seems to have a change (if we may trust the New York correspondent of the "Standard") of making a graceful return for our recent conduct in giving up the Mayflower's log-book. Discovery has been made in New York of a bound volume of manuscripts, which has lain neglected for generations upon the shelves of the Examination Historical Society, has led to the discovery of what is believed to be an original copy of the Journal of the Clerk of the House of Commons during Cromwell's period, and ranging the year 1650 to 1675. They are contained in sixteen folios, bound in antique calf. The entries are well written in single columns, with broad margins, but many pages are missing, and appear to have been detached for some special purpose. One tradition is that during the Revolutionary War in the American Colonies, the orders of the generals were written upon them. Possibly they were brought over by some of the judges who sentenced Charles I., and who are known to have died as fugitives in New England. Upon the other hand, the Order of the House of Commons of May 31, 1742, to print its journals, which was duly complied with, seems to indicate that these manuscripts were brought over after that date, otherwise there must have been duplicate manuscripts, which seems to be unlikely. Nothing appears to be known with certainty about these volumes before 1800, when they were in the possession of Colonel De Hart.

The semi-official Paris "Temps" published a remarkable article on the toasts exchanged at Peterhof between the Emperor William and the Tsar. After indicating the laconic brevity and conciseness of that of the Tsar and the more lengthy effusion of the Emperor of Germany, the journal says:—"It would really require to be badly disposed or to interpret everything wrong, not to be able to declare oneself satisfied with the pacific tone of these toasts. Everybody knows very well that there are times when such words as peace, order, or liberty are constantly in people's mouths simply because they feel the need of reassuring others and of reassuring themselves in the existence of the realities expressed by these words. We do not hesitate to think and to say it would be most unjust and unreasonable to attribute that character to the declarations of Peterhof. 'The lady doth protest too much,' says Shakespere, and it is certain nothing awakens suspicion more and puts a wide-awake mind on its guard so much as the excess of certain protestations. In the language employed by Nicholas II. and William II. we declare emphatically we do not feel that je ne sais quoi justifying suspicion or apprehension. It is just that formal, rather stiff, and prearranged character of the courteous words exchanged which completely reassures us. Both sides remain within the truth. Both are determined to cultivate relations of good friendship in conformity with traditions; both are firmly resolved to lend each other in case of need aid and assistance for the maintenance of peace, and with the object of reducing peturbators to powerlessness. That is all, and that is enough. Not a single phrase, not a single word, betrays those dangerous illusions, the inevitable blasting of which would certainly provoke the most baneful of reactions. Neither of the two Sovereigns indulged in those perilous exaggerations and excessive demonstrations which outstep reality."

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 9:—"Great preparations are already being made for the reception of President Faure, not only at Peterhof, but also in the capital, where the principal entrance of the Town Hall is being covered with an elegantly draped awning, surmounted with garlands and trophies. Triumphal arches will be erected at various points in the capital, which are to be draped with red cloth and brilliantly decorated with flags and wreaths of leaves. They will be surmounted by the arms of Russia and France, bearing above them the blue riband of the Order of St. Andrew, with the legend 'Vive la France!' The awning at the Town Hall is to be adorned with images representing the Cathedrals of St. Isaac, in St. Petersburg, and Notre Dame, in Paris, while the Imperial Eagle will be placed over the triumphal arches. Popular fetes will be held in various quarters of the town, and the municipality will give a banquet in honour of the French naval officers. A deputation of the Municipal Council will proceed to the Winter Palace to offer President Faure bread and salt on a richly-chased silver dish, which will be presented not by the Mayor of St. Petersburg, M. Ratkoff-Rojnoff, but by the Minister for the Interior, M. Goremykine. The arrival at St. Petersburg is shortly expected of at least 1000 visitors from France, who are coming to be present at the forthcoming festivities."

The collection of works of art bequeathed to the nation by the late Lady Wallace will be vested in a body of trustees, and the following gentlemen, in addition to Mr. John Murray Scott, who is required by the terms of the will to be a trustee, have been appointed by the Treasury as the trustees: the Earl of Rosebery, K. G. K. T.; the Right Hon. Sir Edward B. Malet, G. C. B. G. C. M. G.; Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M. P.; Major-General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis., K. C. V. O. C. S. I.; Mr. A. B. Freeman Mitford, C. B.; and Mr. Alfred C. de Rothschild. Mr. Claude Phillips has been appointed keeper of the collection. These appointments are made at once, in order to prevent delay in the consideration of the question of the alterations and re-arrangement which will be necessary before the Gallery can be opened to the public.

A prominent Cape paper publishes a letter written by Chief Justice Kotze, of the Transvaal, to President Kruger, accusing the latter of breach of faith in not redeeming the promise made last March that he would have the Grondwet, or Constitution, definitely settled by the Volksraad as soon as possible. The difficulties that have arisen between the Executive and the Judges must continue, the Chief Justice says, until the President fulfils his undertaking. The report of the Rand Industrial Commission, proposing various economic reforms in the mining and other industrious, was presented to the Transvaal Volksraad. The general feeling at Johannesburg on the subject of the Commission's report is that the proprosed changes will take time to effect, but that if they are eventually carried out the mining industry will receive distinct benefit. The price of meat at Cape Town has greatly increased in consequence of the spread of rinderpest, and the abolition of the duty on imported meat is being called for.

The Catholics of Hastings and St. Leonards celebrated the Augustine Thirteenth Century by paying a visit to the ruined chapel of St. Mary in Hastings Castle. In former days this chapel was a place of considerable importance, being served by a Dean and twelve prebendaries. At the Reformation it met the fate of so many similar institutions, and was given by Henry VIII. to one of his favourites. It is now in the possession of Lord Chichester, whose family have done much to preserve the tottering walls which crown the old Cinque Port. Considerable curiosity has been aroused in local Catholic circles by the discovery that in most, if not all, of the photographs of the ancient chapel a trick of light discloses the figure of a woman in a flowing garment and veil, standing in an attitude of devotion before what appears to be a statue of the Madonna and Child. A closer inspection shows the group to be nothing more than a broken buttress and part of a door, but the illusion at first sight is distinctly remarkable, and in Italy or France would probably be regarded as a miracle.

A Tokyo journal is responsible for the following account of a gigantic scheme conceived by Russia, though the article does more credit to the writers's immagination than to his veracity:—Vladivostock being the terminus of the Siberian Railway is a most important port in Russia. Notwithstanding this fact over four months during the cold season the port is blocked up with ice and the shipping traffic is entirely impossible, and therefore the railway will lose much of its advantages. The Russian authorities have been endeavouring for many years to conquer nature, and some years ago ice-breaking ships were introduced to break open the ice, but it has been found that the operation is practically useless. But Russia is a large country. A certain engineer has hit upon the rather wonderful idea of reclaiming the narrowest part of the Tartar Strait between Saghalien and the Russian mainland. He is of opinion if this is done the cold current that enters the Japan Sea from the Arctic *via* Behring Straits will be checked and the passage of the warmer tide coming from the south through Tsushima Strait will make the water on the coasts of Japan as well as Vladivostock warmer and the latter will be open all the year round. This scheme was presented to the Russian Government for approval and it is now engaged in its investigations. There is a probability that this piece of smart engineering being entered upon after the completion of the Siberian Railway. So adventurous is Russia.

The *Times*' Alexandria correspondent writes under date July 30:—A recent incident at Alexandria has excited a considerable amount of anti-English feeling amongst natives. A British soldier belonging to the garrison presented his rifle at an Arab boy who was annoying him, and, as the evidence showed, with the intention of firing only to frighten him, but unfortunately killed him on the spot. The soldier was tried before a jury in H.B.M. Consular Court on the charge of wilful murder, and was acquitted, to the general surprise, the case being plainly one of manslaughter through recklessness. Money compensation was offered to the boy's mother, who is very poor, and she agreed to accept it, but afterwards refused, being persuaded that she had a prospect of recovering heavy damages. One of the leading European lawyers has undertaken her case, and he [illegible] sued the soldier and Major-General H[illegible]rson, commanding the army of occupation, [illegible] appear before the Mixed Tribunals in order to be judged liable for the payment of £1000 damages. The General has refused to accept service of the citation, and the case is adjourned by the tribunal to Oct. 30, after the vacation. The feeling of anger amongst the natives is not on account of what is acklowledged to have been an accident, but because they regard the soldier's acquittal as an arbitary denial of justic.

A correspondent in the *Saturday Review* asks When was the Duke of Wellington a member of the House of Commons?" and the editor replies that the Duke sat for Rye in 1806-7. As a matter of fact, the Duke—then Sir Arthur Wellesley—was elected by no fewer than four costituencies to the English House of Commons. On April 12, 1806, he was elected for Rye. He was returned for the borough of Mitchell on Jan. 20, 1807, and at the General Election in June, 1807, he was elected both for Newport, Isle of Wight, and for Tralee, in Ireland—accepting the seat for Newport. The Iron Duke very early in life sat as Mr. Arthur Wellesley—the name by which he was then known in the Irish Parliament for the family borough of Trim from 1790 till 1795, when he went on foreign service. He made five speeches in the Irish House of Commons; in one which was delivered in 1793 he deprecated the admission of Catholics into Parliament, "It would," writes Mr. Lecky, "be curious to know" whether Wellington remembered this speech in 1829, when the unsettled question of Catholic Emancipation had brought Ireland to the verge of civil war, and when he was himself obliged to set the fatal example of yielding to the fear of rebellion, a measure which he had pledged himself to oppose."

THE ORIENTAL MILLS MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the proceedings of the Oriental Mills meeting, reported in daily Gujerati papers of 30th ultimo, I must ask you to allow me permission to make the following statement regarding the remarks passed by Mr. Cooveerjee Mehta which were taken exception to by Mr. F. D. Chenoy, an insurance broker. The facts of the case are as follows:—As many of the poor shareholders come up to have my advice regarding the unsatisfactory result of the working of the mill, the idea entered my mind to try and secure the consent of some respectable first-class firm of merchants to take over the management of affairs for the benefit of the unfortunate shareholders. I accordingly approached Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., and asked them whether, if I was able to arrange for the majority of the shareholders to agree to transfer they would undertake the management. This they consented to do, and I thereupon called upon a number of shareholders to obtain their views. The shareholders that I interviewed on the subject cordially agreed to welcome the arrangement. I also called upon Mr. Jijeebhoy Framjee Petit himself on this matter, but he stoutly refused to agree to the transfer of the management. I even offered to procure a purchaser of the agent's 2,009 shares, with the condition of transferring the management to Messrs W. & A. Graham and Co., but Mr. Jijeebhoy Petit would not part with them. It is very strange that Mr. Jijeebhoy Petit did not admit this fact when Mr. Cooverjee Mehta made the statement to which I have referred. These are the bare, simple facts of the case, and I am sure it will not be refuted by Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co. Before concluding I would like to remark that it appears very strange to me that an independent audit, though asked for has not been permitted. Why is this? Have the management anything to be afraid of? Any well-managed concern need fear no such audit. This leaves one to draw strange conclusions as regards further matters connected with the mills. I shall crave your permission to write on the subject on a later date. Thanking you for your courtesy in publishing these remarks—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE.

Aug. 31.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to thank you on behalf of myself and the other "bona fide" shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for reporting at length the proceedings of the meeting of the shareholders of the company, which tend to show how the agents of the company (who were armed with the number of shares, just exceeding a little over half the aggregate number) have attempted to crush the whole of the minority of poor shareholders by high-handed and arbitrary proceedings. The lucky agent who had the good fortune to be the chairman at the meeting, first shut out the shareholder's right of speaking by his ruling, that answers to all inquiries would be given together at the end, and not to each inquirer immediately after each question was put, and that no one would be allowed to address the meeting a second time, thus denying the right of shareholders to address the meeting after the answer was given. But I beg for space to publish a still further complaint against the chairman which has not been published. When after the resolution for the election of directors was carried, I rose, pursuant to the notice given by me to the directors, to move the following resolution: That this meeting is satisfied that the agents of the company have acted with gross negligence in the management of the affairs of the company, and that the directors do dismiss the agents from their office, and take steps to recover from the agents the amount of defalcations alleged to have been made by Mr. Chhuganlal Gopaldas, deceased or such part of the amount as the company shall fail to recover out of the estate of the said deceased, and the costs of litigation and all expenses which the company has incurred, and may have to incur in connection with the proceedings instituted by the company." I was then told by the chairman that I should wait until the resolution for appointment of auditors was disposed of, and that after that resolution was disposed of I should move my said proposition, thus leading me to believe that I should have an opportunity to bring my proposition before the meeting. To my great surprise, however, immediately after the resolution for appointment of auditors was moved and carried, the chairman, suddenly and abruptly, dissolved the meeting without waiting for the custom ary compliment due to him as chairman and for the resolution for thanks to the directors and agents for the very able management of the affairs of the company, which no doubt the friends of the directors and agents would have passed, and without giving me an opportunity to move my aforesaid resolution.—Yours, &c.,

COOVERJI MERWANJI MEHTA.

Aug. 30.

THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following gentlemen among others are likely to be the candidates in the seven wards of the city at the ratepayers' elections, which take place in January next for the new Municipal Corporation, which comes into existence on the 1st April 1898:—

Fort ward.—Messrs. D. E. Wacha, K. M. Shroff, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.

Mandvie ward.—The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnajee Vandekar.

Bhuleshwar ward.—Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Dr. C. Underwood, Messrs Jugmohundas, Vandravandas Bhaisett, Budroodin Abdulla Koor, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinath, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhavdas, Dr. Dinshah Bomonjee Master, Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy.

Girgaum ward.—The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Messrs. H. S. Dixit, Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, and Rustomjee Pestonjee Jehangir.

Byculla ward.—Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, C. Hewett, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Dr. Furdunjee Nasarwanjee Bisnee, Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Ismail, Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Kazi Kabirudin, and Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram.

Parel ward.—Messrs. Kharshedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia.

Mahim ward.—Mr. Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, Dr. De Monte, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 29.

Axe, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Deesa.

August 31.

Robertson, Surgn Lieut, Bengal, I M S, on plague duty, from Sutna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st September, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 5-45 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert in connection with the Cricket Club will be held in the Club Rooms, on Saturday the 4th instant, at 9 p.m. Admission by ticket, to be obtained from the Hony. Secy., Cricket Club or from the Club Secretaries.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, August 28.)

In supersession of Notification, dated the 23rd June 1897, Mr A F K Begbie, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, leave on medical certificate for four months and eight days, with effect from the 11th June, 1897.

Mr T H Wall, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Benares, leave on medical certificate for six months.

The Rev F W Chamberlain, Chaplain of Jhansi, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th Sept 1897.

Mr H J Bell, Asst Supnt, and Judge Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Saharanpur, vice Mr G A Tweedy granted leave.

Mr T A H Way, Asst Supnt, Dehra Dun, to be also Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, vice Mr H J Bell, on deputation.

Mr A Venis, Professor of Philosophy, Queen's College, Benares to be Principal of that College, vice Mr W H Wright retired.

Mr C Mulvany, M A, B Litt, who has been appointed by H Mty Secy of State for India to the Indian Educational Service to be Professor of Philosophy, Queen's College, Benares.

Mr W K Johnson, B A, who has appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the Indian Educational Service, to be Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, Benares.

Mr W G Willcocks, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Mirzapur to Lucknow.

The services of the undermentioned commissioned Medical Officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Dept:—Surgn-Lieut S J Stevenson and C H Bensley, Surgn-Capts BR Chatterton and W Westropp-White

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—The Rev E R J Biggs, to be Hony Chaplain, vice Ven'ble Brook Deedes, resigned.

Mr R A Cordner, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, is granted 11 months, and 13 days furlough with effect from the afternoon of the 24th July, 1897.

Mr A C Polwhele, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Lucknow Division, Provincial Works, with effect from the afternoon of 2nd August 1897.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Waudby Road.

5-45 p.m.—Preparation Service for Holy Communion.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 21st August 1897:—

Amended application—See No. 178 of 1897.

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M. A., tutor to the rajah of Pittapore, Godavery district, Madras presidency, for improvements in cases for holding cigars, cigarettes match boxes or other articles.

Richard Caufal, musical instrument maker, of 16a Barr street, Rangoon, for a musical instrument preserver, to be known as the "Richard Caufal's musical instrument preserver."

William Martin Green, photo-engraver, of 159 Queen street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in venetian blinds.

Stuart Bunting, manufacturer, of 91 Smallbrook street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in pneumatic tyres.

Harry Aubrey deVere Maclean, kaid or officer in the army of H. S. M. the Sultan of Morocco, of Church house, Kew, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in carts for military and other purposes.

N. E. Yeiser (Rev.), M. A., missionary, Narasarowpet, Madras presidency, for eye glasses, to be called "the adjustable boneless plates for eye glasses."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Samuel Lucas and Thomas Harrison Lucas, spindle manufacturers, of Dronefield, in the county of Derby, for an improved method of lubricating and retaining the oil in upright spindles. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)

Robert Henry Livesay, secretary and general manager, of the Donegal Railway Co., of Stranolar, in the county of Donegal, for means for facilitating the transfer of goods between railways of different gauges. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)

Thomas Rowley, consulting India-rubber expert, of Corporation street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements relating to pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

The Anglo-French Motor-Carriage Co., Ld., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in rotary motors and the like. (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

Richard Thomas Bellemy, chemist, of King street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and Charles Bellemy, mechanical engineer, of Rush street, Woollahra, near Sydney, in the said colony, for improvements in wheels for cycles, road vehicles and the like. (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

James Welsh, grocer, of King street, Newcastle, in the colony of new South Wales, for an improved driving mechanism for cycles and the like. (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

John Townsend Trench, land agent, of Kenmare, county Kerry, for improvements in pneumatic tyres. (Specification filed 11 August 1897.)

Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of Harworth Moor, Harworth-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, for improvements in structural arrangements for combining strength with rigidity in a manner applicable to flooring, walling, and the like structural purposes. (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

Gavin Sibbald Jones, engineer, of Cawnpore, for an improved sugarcane crushing mill. (Specification filed 17 August 1897.)

Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1 Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Exeter, and Fredercek James Commin, fellow of the institute of surveyors, of No. 7 Bedford circus, Exeter, for improvements in apparatus for automatically alternating the delivery of liquid to two chambers or receptacles, and also its discharge therefrom, particularly applicable to sewage filters. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)

Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1 Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Exeter, and Frederick James Commin, fellow of the institute of surveyors, of No. 7 Bedford circus, Exeter, for improvements in the treatment of sewage, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)

Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1 Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Exeter, Frederick James Commin, fellow of the institute of surveyors, of No. 7 Bedford circus, Exeter, and Arthur John Martin, civil engineer, of Bradminch house, Exeter, for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage or other liquids. (Specification filed 13 August 1897.)

John Davy Williams, engineer, and Louis Denhame Gibson, bank manager, both of Creswick, in the colony of Victoria, for a method and apparatus for treating the air in mines in order to control noxious gases. (Specification filed 17 August 1897.)

Frank Edmund Winsland, tea planter, Joyhing, North Lakhimpur, Assam, for improvements in tea dryers. (Specification filed 11 August 1897.)

Hermann Briesemeister, tailor, of 24 Goltzstrasse, Berlin W., in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in stoves. (Specification filed 17 August 1897.)

Robert Jack, vigneron, of Rutherglen, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in paper bags. (Specification filed 11 August 1897.)

Frederick Augustus Knapp, barrister, of the town of Prescott, in the county of Leeds, and province of Ontario, Canada, and George Goodwin, contractor, of the city of the Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, and said province of Ontario, for improvements in marine vessels. (Specification filed 17 August 1897.)

The undermentioned design has been registered:—

Muhammad Azim Khan, overseer and contractor, Delhi and Mussoorie, for a railing.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

John Vicars, Thomas Vicars and John Vicars, the younger, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for feeding fuel to steam generator furnaces. (From 17 August 1897 to 17 August 1898.)

John French Golding, journalist, of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., for improvements in machines for the manufacture of metal lattice-work or trellis work. (From 22 August 1897 to 22 August 1898.)

Philip Diehl and William Brandt, mechanical engineers, of Elizabeth, State of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in sewing machine shuttles, and parts connected therewith. (From 5 October 1897 to 5 October 1898.)

Michel JohnPaul, gentleman, of 18 Montague place, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in discharging coal and similar cargo from lighters to ships or wharves. (From 1 October 1897 to 1 October 1898.)

William Stronach Lockhart, engineer, and Edwin William Streeter, merchant of precious stones, both of London, for an improved process and apparatus used therein for the separation of metals, precious stones or other minerals from gangue or other matter mixed therewith. (From 18 August 1897 to 18 August 1898.)

William Woolnough, tin plate worker, of 10 Cranmer road, Forest gate, in the county of Essex, for improvements in apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of square cornered tins, cans, boxes or cases for holding petroleum or other liquids or materials. (From 19 August 1897 to 19 August 1898.)

John Pullman, manufacturer, of 17 Greek street, Soho square, in the county of Middlesex, and Howard Lane, engineer, of Corporation street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for an improved process of, and apparatus for, producing aerated beverages. (From 22 July 1897 to 22 July 1898.)

William Stronach Lockhart, civil engineer, of London for an improved machine for sorting materials according to size. (From 17 August 1897 to 17 August 1898.)

Samson Fox, civil engineer, of the Leeds forge, New Wortley, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes, and in apparatus for the purpose. (From 4 September 1897 to 4 September 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for improvements in sugarcane-crushing mills, and for improved sugarcane mills, to be known as "Cantwell's champion mills." (Specification filed 20 May 1893.)

Charles Joshua King's invention for cleaning and ventilating main sewers. (Specification filed 18 May 1893.)

Benjamin Mayer and Walter Henry Mitchell's invention for improvements in couplings for railway carriages, carts or trucks. (Specification filed 18 May 1893.)

Alexander Lawson and A. H. Gleadow-Newcomen's invention for a new or improved combination of boot brush and blacking receptacle, to be called the *multum in parvo* or campaign boot-brush." (Specification filed 19 May 1893.)

Olaf Terp's invention for improvements in the manufacture of emery wheels, grindstones, hones, millstones and the like. (Specification filed 15 May 1893.

It is not usual, observes a contemporary, to find a speaker at a Wesleyan Conference dropping into anecdote, and some people may think that a story which provokes side-splitting laughter is out of place at these gatherings. We must leave that to the individual taste of the audience; but a visitor to the Conference for Washington, Dr. Johnson, scored a point by telling the Conference, which assembled last week, that he had never been present at a Wesleyan Conference, although he had often wanted to be. That reminded him, he said, of the story of the negro anxious for a Christmas dinner. "Lord!" said the nigger, "Lord! send a turkey to dis darkie!" The Conference laughed, while with inimitable emphasis the speaker repeated, "Lord! send a turkey to dis darkie!" Anticipating a good thing the gathering waited anxiously for the sequel. The sequel was that no turkey came, and that the darkie accordingly changed his prayer. His petition now was, "Lord, send this darkie to a turkey." The Conference shook with laughter as the speaker announced that the darkie's prayer was answered that very night.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 31st OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·706	Calm	3	92·6	78·0	85	3·85	15·53	−1·15
Sirsa	29·701	NW	4	88·8	78·5	83	0·01	11·06	+0·46
Delhi	29·695	Calm	3	92·3	79·4	91	0·01	16·20	−5·72
Agra	29·687	SW	2	93·0	80·4	74	...	32·22	+10·51
Cawnpore	29·690	WSW	1	95·3	80·0	83	...	22·67	...
Allahabad	29·684	SSW	3	94·1	80·3	81	...	37·88	+8·70
Jhansi	29·717	Calm	1	92·6	78·7	83	...	21·57	−7·42
Jacobabad	29·679	S	3	101·0	82·6	81	...	3·65	+0·95
Karachi	29·738	W	9	88·8	79·0	87	...	10·21	+4·67
Jeypore	29·744	WNW	2	95·6	75·4	76	..	13·40	−8·58
Ajmere	29·742	NW	2	88·9	77·1	92	0·05	20·64	+3·44
Deesa	29·751	SSW	8	89·4	77·0	93	...	13·81	−3·14
Ahmedabad	29·775	SW	2	89·2	77·1	92	0·01	25·21	...
Bhuj	29·763	SW	10	86·4	75·4	85	0·36	9·65	−1·93
Rajkot	29·795	WSW	8	86·9	74·7	91	0·46	20·50	−2·58
Ghadechi	29·768	W	7	89·7	?	81	0·23	14·22	...
Veraval	29·787	W	11	80·0	76·3	92	0·54	14·95	...
Neemuch	29·772	WNW	4	83·8	74·1	76	0·21	27·91	−0·90
Indore	29·788	SW	2	81·8	72·6	90	0·08	19·48	−3·65
Saugor	29·742	W	4	88·1	73·6	90	0·85	33·32	−2·71
Jubbulpore	29·732	WSW	...	92·0	75·6	83	0·32	38·40	−7·62
Hoshangabad	29·766	Calm	2	89·3	74·6	93	1·60	45·65	+5·38
Khandwa	29·791	NW	7	83·2	74·6	88	0·03	29·44	−1·56
Raipur	29·743	Calm	2	91·9	79·5	85	0·01	28·26	−11·89
Nagpur	29·734	Calm	4	89·8	76·6	89	...	30·55	−3·17
Amraoti	29·77[illegible]	WSW	3	84·1	72·8	93	0·07	16·98	−7·28
Akola	29·789	NW	9	84·0	73·2	84	...	16·59	−7·32
Surat	29·785	SW	3	85·5	76·5	89	0·18	30·15	−6·11
Malegaon	29·807	W	6	83·7	70·7	77	..	13·05	−0·19
Bombay	29·829	SE	9	87·2	77·5	87	...	58·41	+0·34
Poona	29·829	W	15	88·0	66·4	77	..	13·10	−1·62
Ahmednagar	29·813	WNW	7	86·3	68·4	77	0·11	4·19	...
Aurangabad	29·787	W	4	87·9	68·7	83	0·06	13·97	...
Sholapur	29·820	NW	12	93·[illegible]	73·0	71	0·45	6·49	−10·20
Ratnagiri	29·831	W	5	86·8	76·4	81	..	102·89	+11·25
Belgaum	29·824	NNE	17	80·2	63·3	83	...	34·50	+2·30
Goa	29·839	NNW	7	86·5	76·0	87	0·23	85·08	...
Karwar	29·829	ENE	3	84·2	75·5	81	0·07	105·88	+6·22
Mangalore	29·845	Calm	2	85·8	74·9	89	0·02	131·5[illegible]	+39·25
Calicut	29·82[illegible]	NW	10	85·3	76·5	88	...	113·10	+44·71
Cochin	29·831	NW	M	85·3	77·6	90	..	89·74	+26·51
Bangalore	29·848	WNW	8	80·6	66·3	80	...	9·57	−4·27
Secunderabad	29·764	NW	5	85·2	74·3	78	..	13·82	−6·10
Masulipatam	29·746	ESE	4	91·7	79·0	86	0·55	10·00	−8·25
Bellary	29·805	WNW	7	92·7	73·8	61	...	4·18	−2·22
Cuddapah	29·769	NW	G	92·0	77·9	[illegible]8	...	12·72	−1·07
Madras	29·741	C	3	89·5	77·5	81	0·01	15·41	+2·07
Coimbatore	29·843	SW	2	87·9	73·0	93	0·12	8·11	+1·26
Trichinopoly	29·767	C	4	90·5	77·3	80	...	*7·55	−0·28
Negapatam	29·758	W	3	90·0	78·9	9[illegible]	0·06	3·75	−4·19
Colombo	29·820	W	11	85·0	81·0	87	[illegible]	25·35	+8·78
Aden	29·655	SE	6	94·3	83·8	79	...	0·52	+0·40

*Corrected the rainfall on the 19th being 0·31 instead of 0·16. In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (61·79); G. T. H.=0·00 (62·30); St. G. H.=0·07 (64·58); C. P.=0·00 (58·41).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Rajkot, Veraval, Karachi and Malegaon, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch and 16 at Akola. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jubbulpore, Jeypore and Sholapur, and the minimum 5° in excess at Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Lahore (3·85"), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·60"), light to moderate showers at Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Goa, Masulipatam and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Sirsa, Delhi, Ajmir, Ahmedabad, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Karwar, Mangalore, Madras Negapatam and Colombo. The monsoon is very weak on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay and local scattered showers are probable there, as also in all districts with the exception of Sind. The isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions to the eastwards of the Coromandal Coast in the Bay.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Tuesday:—Pressure changes are almost everywhere slight, distribution irregular and peculiar. A narrow band of low pressure lies over Upper Sind, Southern Punjab and the Gangetic plain, and relatively low readings are reported from the west of the Bay, while pressure is high in Tenasserim and west of the Peninsula. The barometer is lower than usual over Ceylon and South of the Peninsula, and higher than usual elsewhere and considerably so over Northern India. Winds vary very considerably in direction. The force is fresh over parts of the Bay, but below the average along the west coast and over Ceylon. Temperature has generally risen over Bombay and in more central parts of the country and changed irregulary elsewhere. The mean temperature is low in the Punjab, North Bombay, Berar and the Carnatic. Heat is excessive in other parts, the highest maximum being a hundred degrees at Jacobabad. The weather is showery in greater part of the country, but no rain has fallen in South Bengal, Sind, northern half of Madrass and very little along the west coast. The following are the principal amounts:—Over three inches at Lahore; over two inches at Bahraich; and over one inch at Dhubri, Sibsagar Jalpaipuri, Dinajpur and Hoshangabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 06	61 16	64 53	58 42
Tuesday, August 31	0 00	0 03	0 01	0 00
Total	62 06	61 19	64 54	58 42
Total fall to 31st Aug. 1896	86 87	85 18	91 74	85 42
Total fall to 31st Aug. 1895	59 44	51 49	51 99	51 78

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	191	67
Sunday, August 29	0	17
Total	191	84

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	51	42
Sunday, August 29	1	71
Total	53	13
Total during previous year up to 29th August	64	35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches	29·782
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	78·9
General Directions of wind*	W.S.W, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	263
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	13·82
" " year	58·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 31st August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—Aug. 30.

10 p.m.	80·9

TUESDAY NIGHT.—Aug. 31.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·5
6 p.m.	84·4

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following:—
1 invoice of table, hanging and wall fairy lamps, and chandeliers.
1 invoice of large size musical boxes playing Hindustani tunes.
1 invoice of stationery, such as inkstands, paper weights, letter scales, call bells.
1 invoice of natural walking sticks and whips.
Also Italian figures, centre pieces, mechanical toys, dolls, folding chairs teapoys, washhand stands, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "VICTORIA MANSION," ON THE RIPON ROAD, AT BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee Lakhmidass Moorarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Essa Hajee Essak in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of July, 1896, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage dated the 17th day of February, 1896, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. Cursondas Vullubhdass, Gordhundass Goculdass Tejpal, and Ramchunder Hemraj, the Trustees of a Deed of Settlement dated 1st February, 1893, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 992 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the subdistrict and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. —— and street No. —— and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Mouivee Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion" and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving partners of the firm of Thucker Haridass Lakhmidass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thucker Canjee Kessowjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of June, 1894, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Duncan Road in the subdistrict of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Thucker Canjee Kessowjee and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7376, and street Nos. 289 and 295, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2428, 4940 and 2885, new No. 9470, old survey No. 855, 2816 and 2817 and new survey No. 4290, and bounded on the east by the house of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north partly by a sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Ramdan Kuma, and on the south by the property of Nutheo Sewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Sounty and Co., rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of P. ROUSSET, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TAILEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 587 of 1895 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 166 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 107 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1159, 1160, and 1160, new No. 8315, 8326, old survey Nos. 2290, 1—2291, and 2—2291, and new survey Nos. 3745 and 3746, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street alias Tailee Moholla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E ward Nos. 73 and 74 and streets Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Moulvi Shaidcola Saheb, and on or towards the South by the mosque of Dr. Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendant's in suit No. 169 of 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Premjee Ookarda and on account and risk of A. Sabapathy Moodelliar and Co.,—

28 shares in the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 14-2, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony 13,3, for life a fast trotter and jumper.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahaluxmee, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, piano, lamps, carpets, a large collection of books, valuable garden, etc., the property of HENRY CONDER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, lamps, pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. S. CHART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st September, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD MATERIALS BELONGING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., at the burnt premises of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, a quantity of waste-wood, old barrels and casks, zinc, tin, and a lot of damaged toys, enamelled ware, tins of cigarettes and tobacco, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE sixth and last of a Series of SIX LECTURES being the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES for the year 1896-97, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY, on THURSDAY, the 2nd September (TO-MORROW), commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT:—Review of Results regarding the Formation Modification and Uses of Words.

LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st September, 1897.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

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YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
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Commander-in-Chief in India;
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NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
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METAL MERCHANTS,
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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
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THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 112 5-16. French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower at 104½, and Paris Exchange on London was ½ centime higher at 25-17½ fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower at £63⅜, while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3⅜d. Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. to 24 1-8d. per oz., and in New York 1-8 cent to 52 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also higher to the same extent at 4·85⅜ dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 5,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; Imports, *nil*. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d., being quoted at 4 1-8d. per lb., while Broach, Dhollera, and Bengal descriptions of East Indians were 1-32d. lower; American Arrivals were unchanged. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 3-16 cent to 8¼ cents per lb.; August Futures were quoted at 8 cents, nominal, and December at 6·77 cents per lb., nominal. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,361	bales.
Wheat	18,377	cwts.
Linseed	2,048	,,
Rapeseed	4,483	,,
Poppyseed	1,279	,,
Castorseed	2,738	,,
Rice	14,838	,,

The local Banks and markets are closed to-day for the "Gunpati" holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	24 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here day before yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, AUG. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line s s Horatio, 2,081 tons, Captain T Croft, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs A W Prauteh as passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain L Mancini, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Hongkong, 4th August, with a general cargo, 4 horses, and 16 deck passengers. During the voyage she met with moderate monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, 28th August, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Corke, Mr and Mrs Hougnton, and 132 deck. She experienced moderate monsoon during the voyage.

THE P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain T Wickenden, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J A Nanporia, Mr J Kara, Mr J E Raymond, Mr K R Chinoy, Mr F J Parrett, and Mr W H Dowley.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Aug 28.
	Bisagno s	Mancini	Hongkong, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Miike Maru s	Going	Japan, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Brindisi s	Watkins	China, &c.
	Horatio s	Croft	Dunkirk.

The steamer Mirzapore, Captain Wickenden, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Rufford Hall, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
July					
25	A Provana It Men-of-War	Coltiletti	Zeilla		
August					
11	Fall of Inversnaid	Wright	Cardiff	17	Ras Rawaya
16	Mayo R I M.	De Barry	Somali coast.		
17	Coromandel	Seymour	London		Calcutta
	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast.	19	Somali coast
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	18	Hodeida
	Stuttgart	Kohlenbeck	Sydney	17	Bremen
18	Adriatico	Chiocca	Mussowa	18	Mussowa
	Selma	Dunovan	Java		Port Said F O
	S Berkhud	Roberts	Somali coast.	19	Somali coast
19	Karrachee	Robertson	Bombay		Antwerp
	Queen Mary	Simpson	Calcutta		Dunkirk
20	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		
	Metis	C oss	Ras Rawaya.	20	Calcutta
	Darmstadt	Von. Collen	Bremen		Sydney
21	Kherson	Ostolopoff	Vladivostok	21	Odessa
	Valetta	Gadd	Sydney		London
	Sydney	Romes	Marseilles		China
	Palawan	Baker	Calcutta		London
22	Canara	Stabb	Bombay		
	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast.		
	S Berkhud	Roberts	Somali coast.		

Aden, August 22.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Leander s—105 bales wool, Ibjee Sewjee; 132 cwt coir yarn, Kika Khooshall; 999 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 503 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 135 cwt coir yarn, Carjee Doongersee; 1:2 bales wool, Coorsee Kessowjee 116 bales wool, S Janmahomed; 145 bales wool, Canjee Khatow; 250 bales wool, Bhuwan Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—28 bales hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 25 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 22 bales hides, B Esmail; 20 bales hides and skins, S Dhurumsee; 11 bales carpets, H S Lalljee; 38 cwt condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 3 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla; 44 cwt gum, Kurmally Shuriff and Co; 97 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 9 cases opium, The B and P S N Co; 35 cwt condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 2 bales carpets, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons; 25 cases preserves, F P Shurti and Co; 1 bale wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 8 bales skins, V Mahomedbhoy; 11 bales hides and skins, H M Abba; 72 bales hides and skins, H O H Hassam; 40 cwt deer horns, 21 cwt peacock feathers, V Ganjee; 110 cwt gum, K M Jaitha.

Edendale s—48 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 77 cwt deer horns, S M Dhurumsey; 100 cwt deer horns, Buxbhoy and Sewjee; 125 cwt deer horns, B Esmail; 244 cwt coir yarn and ropes, V Wassoodew and Co; 505 cwt olibanum, Allybhoy Chagla and Co; 305 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co; 150 cwt coir yarn, Corjee Doongersee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Edendael s—3,894 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 6,027 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

Horatio s—1,001 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horatio s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—140 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 124 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause; 1,486 cwt ground nuts, Glade and Co; 7894 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Dublin s—52 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 2,801 cwt myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—1,486 cwt groundnut cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—200 bales cotton, and 425 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Miike Maru s—169 cwt fennel seed, 165 cwt jardaloo, 101 cwt gum, 22 cwt khismiss, and 20 cwt sulphate of copper, Quan Lun Esoo.

Mirzapore s—34 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham.

Socotra s—1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Miike Maru s—407 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Brindisi s—176 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Socotra s—700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore s—8 cases indigo, A Khoosiram.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER—August 23, at Amlukie, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of J. A. A. Hunter, of a daughter.
KEOGH—August 21, at Soojapore, Murshedabad, the wife of A. Keogh, of a son.
RIEDY—August 15, at Sinanwan, the wife of Mr. Harry Riedy, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HIGGINSON—August 20, at Datta Khel (Tochi Valley), from effects of wounds received in action at Maizar on 16th June, Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, 1st Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, aged 28 years.
MANLEY—July 28, killed in the first rush on the Malakhand while bravely discharging his duty, Lieutenant Leonard Richard Manley, Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.

THE alliance between France and Russia talked of, predicted, and denied by turns for seven years, is at length an accomplished fact. M. de Blowitz announced four months since, with an excusable flourish of trumpets, that President Faure would visit the Czar in July, accompanied by M. Hanotaux, and that the purpose of the visit would be to affix his signature jointly with that of the Czar Nicholas II. to a definitive treaty of alliance between the two States. The omniscient correspondent confessed that he could not say whether the treaty would be offensive or defensive or both; but it would embody formally the understanding arrived at when Alexander III. and M. Carnot, the late President, decided to record for practical purposes in certain military conventions the measures to be taken on land and sea by either Power if the other were attacked. The political understandings and the stipulations of the conventions have been continuously enlarged during the intervening years as new circumstances arose; and it was agreed during the visit of the Czar Nicholas to Paris that they should take the form of a treaty. It was a subject of universal remark that in the moments of utmost enthusiasm during the Imperial visit at Cherbourg, Paris, and Chalons, neither the Emperor, nor the President, while making free use of such words as "friendship," "sympathy," "the ties which united the two peoples," and the like, permitted the word allies or alliance to pass their lips. M. Hanotaux had gone out of his way to prove to his own satisfaction that while a treaty is a formal instrument specifying the points on which two Powers have bound themselves to act together for a common purpose, a complete understanding between friendly Governments is far more comprehensive, for it does not limit their co-operation as the articles of a treaty have a natural tendency to do. Thus the fox reasoned when the grapes appeared to be out of reach; being sour it was as well to have nothing to do with them. Now that he has accompanied the Chief of the Republic to St. Petersburg to conclude a Treaty of Alliance with Russia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs will forget that he ever had a preference for understandings and conventions which leave the high contracting parties more or less free to act as they think fit if an unforeseen emergency should arise.

There is then a Treaty of Alliance between Russia and France. How will it affect the political equilibrium in Europe? The German Press may express its real mind when it declares itself convinced that Russia will not support France in any war of revenge. But if that be the case, why was there such satisfaction a week or two since that the visit of the Emperor William to the Czar had taken the wind out of President Faure's sails, and made it scarcely worth the latter's while to go to St. Petersburg at all? They were also rejoiced beyond measure when it was announced—on what authority is not stated—that the Czar had given orders that the presents to be given to President Faure should on no account exceed in value those given to the Kaiser. It is sufficiently evident that in Germany this drawing closer of "the ties binding over two friendly allied nations," as the Czar expressed it on board the French cruiser Pothuan, causes much uneasiness. The warmth with which the Emperor William declared that he would place the whole of his forces at the disposal of the Czar to resist an aggressor who should threaten peace, shows an eager desire to be counted amongst the allies of Russia. A singular statement appeared in a semi-official Viennese paper during the visit of the Kaiser to the Russian capital. It said, in so many words, that the relations between Russia and Austria left nothing to be desired, which was a guarantee for the best interests of the dual monarchy and European peace. A harmless statement enough. But it was followed by the significant addendum, that whatever Power desired to be on friendly terms with Russia must take care to be on an equally friendly footing with France. That is evidently the opinion of the Kaiser William also. For while he is effusive to an extraordinary degree in his protestations of a desire to be the sworn soldier of Russia, he has taken almost as much pains to remind the French that he personally had no part in the events of 1870-71. What does this portend? The answer is the secret of the future. But the remark of a high placed Russian officer during the fraternisation at Chalons after the review of the French troops by the Emperor Nicholas, may prove prophetic. "This coming together of France and Russia," was the suggestive remark, "will change a good many things; it will even revolutionise arithmetic. It will show that one and one do not make two; they make three, or even four!" Since the above was in type, a telegram from Reuter has arrived stating that some of them, in discussing the Franco-Russian Alliance express the belief that it may result in bringing France and Germany closer together. That is highly probable. But when the same organs of German opinion go on to state that such a rapprochement would be to the detriment of Great Britain it would seem as if the wish were father to the thought. Great Britain might very well be the possible fourth party to the Alliance hinted at in the remark of the high Russian officer after the review at Chalons.

THE unruly conduct of the Kakar tribesmen during the last few days, goes to indicate that the action of Government in arresting three Baluchi Chiefs, the other day, was not without some justification. The *coup*, which it seems was not carried out in the underhand manner at first alleged, created a great impression throughout Baluchistan, and was a plain indication to the Chiefs that they will not be allowed to play fast and loose with their protestations of loyalty to the Power which secures to each of them the integrity of his dominions. Great as the effect of the arrests has been, it has not prevented the Kakars—the most turbulent section of the Baluchis—from assuming a threatening attitude. A gathering of the clans has occurred at Mangai, the station from which the unprotected general sanitarium of Baluchistan, Ziarat, is reached, and their attitude has caused some anxiety as to the safety of the European visitors there. Ziarat is only twenty-one miles distant from Mangai, and as the road has been greatly improved during the last two or three years, access to the place by tribesmen bent on mischief would ordinarily be easy enough. But troops have already been sent to Hirok and Mach to protect the railway and stations, and to guard the road to the sanitarium. Happily, Colonel Gaisford, the Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali, is at Ziarat, and, as he is an experienced officer, he may be trusted to advise the higher authorities wisely. Moreover, later telegrams speak hopefully of the situation, and it is gratifying to learn that the Baluchistan Chiefs generally are showing no sympathy whatever for their disgraced contemporaries, one of whom at least has been a thorn in their side for some time. The Kakar Pathans, some of whom are the guilty parties in the raid on the Railway, is divided into numerous sub-sections, which inhabit a belt of varying breadth in a north-easterly direction all the way from Quetta to the banks of the Gumal river. The tribe occupies the plateaus of Zarghun, Toba, and East Pishin, in British Baluchistan, and the valleys of Kharwas, Pui-Smalan, Bori, and the greater part of Zhob, outside British limits. They number some 40,000 fighting men in all, but as they have no recognised leader, and are split up into numerous sub-sections, the chance of a general rising on their part is rather remote. They earn a living mainly by agricultural and pastoral pursuits, but some of them are carriers of assafetida from Herat to British territory. The tribe participated in the treacherous massacre of Captain Showers, and his escort of Baluchi horsemen, while on the way from Dirgai to Quetta, in the spring of 1880. The rebel chief who led the attack sent a written communication to Sir Robert Sandeman, who was then at Harnai, to the effect: "We have killed Showers. If you are afraid, go back; if not, come on and we will kill you." The challenge was promptly accepted by the Chief Commissioner, who with an escort of 300 infantry and 80 cavalry inflicted in a short and sharp encounter a punishment on the recalcitrant tribesmen which had a most salutary effect.

The war with Afghanistan a few years later was the signal for renewed disorder on the part of the Kakars, who were especially turbulent after the massacre at Kabul and the disaster at Maiwand. The risings were inspired by a fanatical chief, named Shah Jahan, and were only put down by a punitive expedition. It was felt that the frontier could never be safe, and the railway and other works never free from danger until Shah Jehan was deposed. The punitive expedition very soon accomplished its work. The fanatical chieftain fled to the northern hills, and his cousin, Shahbaz Khan was nominated as the Sardar and Ruler of Zhob. The arrangement, however, did not prove satisfactory to some sections of the tribesmen, and when four years later Sir Robert Sandeman visited the Zhob, a number of headmen presented petitions asking that as peace and order were not being preserved, the British Government would be pleased to take them under its protection, in return for which they would gladly pay revenue. Government considered the matter in the light of the events which had occurred during the previous four or five years, and came to the conclusion that without some central authority on the spot to enforce obedience to law the quarrels of the Kakar tribesmen in Zhob would lead to perpetual disturbances, which must affect the frontier districts of British Baluchistan and the military communications through the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan route. It was, therefore, decided to comply with the request of the tribesmen, and to occupy the Zhob, and at the same time to open the Gomal route; so as to render it practicable for communications with Afghanistan. The decision was carried out under the skilful guidance of Sir Robert Sandeman without a shot being fired. Since then the tribes have been kept fairly well in order, though detached sections of them have occasionally chafed at the respect for the rights of property imposed upon them under a settled system of Government. These smouldering embers seem to have been fanned into a flame by the storm of unrest sweeping across the frontier, and it is possible they will once again have to be taught the salutary lessons of the past which they have apparently forgotten. Not only in the Zhob territory, but throughout Baluchistan the Governor-General's Agent is giving the territorial chiefs to understand that they are responsible for the preservation of peace and order in their domains. The most powerful of them, the Khan of Khelat, has intimated his inability to guarantee order, and hence the Political Agent attached to him has been provided with a very large escort. This is an honest attitude on the part of the Khan, and it is not for a moment to be supposed that he will suffer any curtailment of his political privilege in consequence of assuming it. Such a fate is far more likely to overtake chiefs who fail to give Government warning of turbulent movements within their territories, for this will leave the door open for suspicions of a passive acceptance of the situation, if not of connivance at disorder.

FOR fully thirty years suggestions for linking India to the Mediterranean by means of a railway have been discussed, but no steps were taken toward bringing the various schemes proposed into the region of practical effort. A start in this direction has now been made, however, by the formation of a limited liability company, to be known as the Railway to India Pioneer Company. Nothing has been said in the London press, so far as we have seen, concerning the new company, as the prospectus had not been published when the last mail left England. The prime mover in the concern is Mr. C. E. D. Black, late in charge of the Geographical work of the India Office and he is the managing director. In May last Mr. Black read a long paper on the subject of the proposed railway from Port Said to Karachi before the Society of Arts. That there are difficulties in the way of successfully carrying out the scheme, was shown in the course of the debate which followed the reading of the paper, but these difficulties have not deterred Mr. Black from determining to try to float a Company for the purpose of making preliminary surveys, and he has some substantial support in the effort. His colleagues on the Directorate are Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., Mr. R. G. Webster, M. P., and Mr. D. F. Carmichael; the offices are at Winchester House, and he is the managing director. The capital is fixed at £60,000 sterling, divided into £5 shares, and the promoters have every confidence that this amount will be forthcoming. The object of the Company is to make definite surveys and estimates and to obtain Government support. It would then sell its undertaking to a Construction Company, with a registered capital ten times greater, the original shareholders receiving a proportionate *pro rata* allotment in fully-paid shares, or at any rate being entitled to receive it. There would be still another metamorphosis after the actual contracts had been entered into for the construction of the line, as Company No. 2 would sell to Company No. 3, to be floated for the purpose, "the whole of its good will and interest in the undertaking for twice the amount of its issued share capital in fully paid shares." Company No. 3 would not undertake the whole work of linking the Mediterranean with India—it would only construct a line from Port Said to the head of the Persian Gulf, leaving later companies or syndicates "to construct a Persian Gulf Railway, connecting Bassorah with Quetta or Karachi, with probable branch lines to Teheran, and the coal and oil regions in the neighbourhood of Bagdad." The subscribers to the Pioneer Company will, says the prospectus, "obtain a magnificent return for their money," but it seems to us that even under the most favourable circumstances they will have to wait a considerable time for this return. However they may have the compensation pointed out in the prospectus of "having contributed to the successful carrying out of an Imperial undertaking of the first magnitude and of the greatest importance to India and to our Eastern possessions, worthy of having taken shape, and being commenced in the sixtieth year of the Queen's Reign." The declaration that the railway a thousand miles in length is capable of construction within a very limited time for five millions sterling, cannot be regarded in the absence of a survey as anything more than careful guess-work. It is also very doubtful whether the scheme for a railway which will go through a part of the Sultan's dominions will be carried out so "practically free from political complications" as the promoters believe. However, while we cannot close our eyes to the difficulties which confront the scheme, we wish every success to its enthusiastic originators. Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, we learn, is interesting himself in the scheme here.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo, left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

MR. HANKIN, whose services were lent by Sir Antony Macdonell to carry out in Bombay experiments, by order of the Secretary of State, as to the extent to which plague germs can be carried in articles of merchandise, has been required to return to duty at Agra immediately, owing to the withdrawal of the Medical Officer acting for him for duty on the Frontier. Mr. Hankin left Bombay last night for the North-West. It is to be regretted that this branch of inquiry should be prematurely brought to a close.

ALTHOUGH in the second quarter of the year the plague was still telling heavily upon the city of Bombay, the steady progress of recent years in its rateable value was maintained. Ninety-two new properties, having a rateable value of Rs. 30,540, were assessed. Previously existing properties—132 in number—had their value raised by close on a lakh of rupees, while on the other hand, reductions were made in 296 cases, leaving the net increase in rateable value at Rs. 55,944. This is equal to an enhancement of revenue on the general tax by Rs. 4,042, on the water tax by Rs. 1,317, and on the halalkore tax by Rs. 1,727.

A QUESTION that is already being asked, writes a Calcutta paper, is why General Elles' brigade at Peshawar and Jamrud remained idle for a whole week while the Afridis were threatening and attacking Landi Kotal, Ali Masjid, and Fort Maude. The Khyber Pass can be traversed from end to end in a couple of days, and is practicable the whole way for cavalry and field artillery. The reasons actuating General Elles were probably two-fold. In the first place, it was thought that Amin Khan, head malik of the Kuki Khels, would put his levies into the forts to assist the Khyber Rifles, and it would be unnecessary to send help from Peshawar. In the second place, though the road through the Pass is a good one, it is overlooked nearly the whole way by high and forbidding cliffs, and it would be folly indeed to march only a few thousand troops through the clefts, where they might be caught like rats in a trap with no room to turn, as has happened once before in those terrible Afghan hills. With a bold enemy defending the Pass, no careful General would advance up it unless in force strong enough to outflank and clear the enemy on the heights.

PROFESSOR HENRY SIDGWICK was once piloting a party of distinguished foreigners round Cambridge, when one of them remarked that whereas we seemed to have many men who might be called learned we had none who corresponded in breadth of culture to the "savant" abroad. "Oh, yes, we have them," said Professor Sidgwick, and then, breaking into his most effective stutter, added sharply, "but we call them p-p-p-p-prigs."

THE following wicked trick, says Mr. W. J. Ford in the "Badminton Magazine," was once played by a bowler and his field in collaboration, but it was in a match of no importance in which the result was a foregone conclusion. The non-striker was short-sighted and impetuous, and to secure his dismissal the bowler, long-stop, and wicket-keeper put up the following scheme. The first time the wicket-keeper took a ball, the long-stop was to right about face and run for his life, as if to save imaginary byes. Mr. Non-striker lost sight of the ball, but saw long-stop running like a deer; so assuming that byes were to be had, he was off at once, and when the batsman had crossed the wicket was put down, to his great and endless amazement. It was only after the dinner which succeeded the match, and when the port had gone round freely that the hideous details were revealed to the victim. But of all the wicked "plants" that were ever put up for the guileless batsman the following is the wickedest. The story is pretty well known, as also the names of the protagonists. A well-known ex-county batsman had, and has, a trick of knocking the ball away whenever he has played it and has left it within reach; in fact, of hitting it twice without malice-prepense as far as runs are concerned. Some kind-hearted friends and cricketers promoted the following device. The first time he played the ball close to his feet and tapped it away, "point" dashed in, seized the ball, and threw it hard at the wicket, fairly wide, as if the batsman were out of his ground, and the wicket-keeper let it pass. Off went the batsmen for the run: How's that for hitting the ball twice and running?" The umpire said "Out" and the batsman, of course, had to go.

WITH reference to the small amount of appreciation which the King of Siam gave to the regalia at the Tower (writes a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*), it may interest you to learn that the Shah of Persia thought very little of them either. He was taken to see the Crown jewels, and their value was explained to him by Lord de Ros—through an interpreter. Lord de Ros was himself unaware that the Koh-i-Noor diamond at the Tower is only a model. But the Shah detected the fact at once, and blurted it out with rather contemptuous emphasis. Finally, after turning over everything, he said something in Persian to the interpreter; and the interpreter told Lord de Ros that His Majesty wanted to know if "these were all.' "Yes," said Lord de Ros, "these are all." The Shah, on receiving this information, said something more in Persian, which the interpreter did not translate. "What does His Majesty say?" asked Lord de Ros. The interpreter only grinned. "I insist on knowing what His Majesty says," repeated Lord de Ros, amazed at this seeming impertinence. The interpreter responded that His Majesty had said that he did not think much of them! Doubtless his own collection at Teheran was finer.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Some of the German papers, in discussing the Franco-Russian Alliance, believe that it may result in Russia bringing France and Germany closer together, to the detriment of Great Britain.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The Duke of Cambridge is attending the German Army Manœuvres at Coblenz, and, yesterday, led his Regiment past the Emperor William, who at a banquet in the evening heartily thanked the former Commander-in-Chief of the brave British Army for honouring the manœuvres with his presence.

THE AMIR AND THE TRIBAL RISINGS.

The "Times'" correspondent at Simla says that the opinion generally inclines to the belief that the Amir is not directly concerned in the frontier risings, and that his desire to answer the Viceroy's letter is proved by his sending duplicate letters by different routes.

THE GREEK CHAMBER'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies have expressed complete confidence in the Cabinet.

THE GREEK INDEMNITY QUESTION.

Aug. 31.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Athens states that the Greek Government has informed the Powers that it is prepared to devote revenues amounting to six million drachmas to the service of the indemnity loan.

THE PRESS ON THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Aug. 30.

The German press have received calmly the Tsar's announcement of a Franco-Russian alliance made in his speech on board the French cruiser Pothuan, and are convinced that Russia will not support France in any war of revenge.

The English press are not disposed to cavil at the alliance as strengthening the peace of the world.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

The first sod of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been turned at Stanitza.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The only business so far announced for the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday next is the introduction by the Home Member of a Bill to further amend the State Carriages Act of 1861.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE FOR PUSHTU.

A special local allowance of one hundred rupees monthly has been sanctioned for each British officer who has passed the Lower Standard in Pushtu, in 24th and 26th Regiments, Bombay Infantry, and whose total pay does not exceed one thousand rupees monthly.

The concession is to take effect from April 1st last.

ORDNANCE AND BATTERY MULES.

Captain Westlake, Superintendent of the Hapur Rearing Depot, has been deputed to visit Italy and Spain to purchase Ordnance and Battery mules.

BOMBAY'S NEW GENERAL.

Brigadier-General Ventris is posted to the Bombay Command.

THE 22ND BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Second-Lieutenant Turner is appointed Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

FANCY DRESS PARTY TO CHILDREN.

POONA, Aug. 31.

Mrs. McIver gave a fancy dress party to the children of Poona, yesterday, which was one of the most interesting that has ever taken place in Poona. The dresses of some of the girls were very pretty.

Mr. Hudson, an amateur photograper, took several photos.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The annual cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association commenced, to-day. The home team won the toss, and went to bat, making 117 runs. At the commencement the game looked very much in their favour as the first wicket fell for 57 runs; but after the captain of the team was run out, the others did not stand much. During the evening a large number of spectators were present, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bradford l b w, b Herbert	11	l b w, b James	16
Sale, c Peyton, b Stevens	27	b James	2
Cockburn, c Peyton, b Stevens	0	not out	12
Capt Lowis, b James	32		
Brown, run out	31		
Deas l b w, b James	2		
Major Bythell, b James	1		
Bain, b Stevens	1		
Shearme, not out	1		
Melville, st Wolcott, b Herbert	3		
Capt Knatchbull, b Stevens	6		
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	117	Total	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Herbert	55	26	4	2
Stevens	77	44	2	4
James	50	30	1	3
Allan	25	—	—	—

THE Y. M. C. A.

George, b Deas	46
James, run out	14
Stevens, c Browne, b Deas	5
Harrington, b Lowis	2
Smith, b Browne	12
Walcott, b Deas	18
Allan, b Brown	0
Waller, b Deas	11
Smith, b Deas	6
Peyton, b Deas	16
Herbert, not out	2
Extras	24
Total	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lowis	75	33	4	1
Deas	118	48	6	6
Browne	50	35	0	2
Sale	10	11	—	—
Shearme	5	3	—	—

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

RUGBY FOOTBALL: THE MARINES *VS.* DURHAMS.

The combined team of the Marines played a Rugby football game with the Durhams at Wanowrie. The attendance was fair. The Marines won the toss, but elected to play on the defensive. Nearly half the time was spent without any scoring on either side. With the change of sides, the Durhams commenced to show up a little better. The Naval men tackled with dash and spirit, but the Durhams' combination was good, and their players were on their proper side, and eventually they secured a try. Nothing discouraged, the Marines played up pluckily till time was over.

The Durhams won by one try.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

GENERAL JEFFREY'S MARCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAR, Aug. 31.

August 30.—Brigadier-General Jeffrey's Force marched this morning from Khar, and camped at the foot of the Iuziri Pass. The 10th Field Battery crossed Chakdara bridge without any mishap, the guns and wagons being man-handled over.

Colonel Reid's Force marched to Uch this morning, where Major Deane joined them.

General Wodehouse arrived at Malakhand this morning, and the 3rd Brigade have commenced the march from Rustom to concentrate at Mardan.

The Ambeyla and Molandri Passes were lighted up when the force marched.

It appears the tribesmen expected to be attacked on the thirty-first instant.

PROBABLE MOVE OF THE HADDA MULLAH AGAINST THE KHAN OF DIR.

Information has been received that the Hadda Mullah was determined to move against the Khan of Dir; in consequence of which General Wodehouse proceeds to Uch, and takes command of Colonel Reid's force, and the 2nd Brigade moves in support.

ORAKZAIS MASSING.

NO FURTHER ATTACK YET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The body of Private Crane, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was reported missing after the Ublan fight, has now been recovered.

The Orakzais are massing on the Samana range, but no further attack has yet been reported.

LATER.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Guarkhas, and 30th Punjab Infantry, reached Kohat, to-day, safely, via Kohat Pass, where they were unmolested.

General Yeatman-Biggs has gone to Hungu to push on with the operations in the Kurram Valley.

It is reported that a small Patrol Post, two miles this side of Jamrud, was burnt last night by the Afridis. It was empty at the time.

With this unimportant exception all has been quiet on the North-West Frontier since yesterday.

The little force of the Border Militia who formed the garrison of Shinwara, have got in safe to Hungu, bringing their arms with them. It seems they defended the place for two days, only deserting it when their ammunition failed, the withdrawal of the enemy one afternoon giving them the opportunity for doing so.

THE AFRIDIS IN FORCE IN THE KHYBER

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

It is stated that there are four thousand Afridis collected in the Khyber; and that one Sirdar Khan, Khan of Jar, is fomenting the Shamozais and Silarzais, two large tribes between Lalpura and Mohmand.

It is also reported that Khawas Khan, one of the most influential powerful Afridi Khans, has joined the Khyber tribes. He is a man of great wealth, and subsidised by Government.

SURRENDER OF LUNDI KOTAL SARAI.

CONDUCT OF THE KHYBER RIFLES.

Captain Barton, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, says Lundi Kotal took twenty-four hours to capture, and that the enemy lost one hundred killed.

Captain Barton says the Rifles showed great gallantry after the enemy treacherously entered the fort, and denies that but little resistance was shown. He also says that the Khyber Rifles have not been disarmed.

On the night that Lundi Kotal fell the Rifles guard at Jamrud consisted largely of men of a certain tribe who are said to have behaved badly at Lundi Kotal; accordingly, fearing desertion with the Rifles, they were replaced, and the rifles placed in racks. This explains the alleged disarming.

THE MAD MULLAH'S ANTECEDENTS.

The Mad Mullah, of Malakhand fame, is a Bunerwal and disciple of Akhund, of Swat. He was against us in the Ambeyla Campaign, but latterly he has been a wanderer, visiting various Mahomedan countries. He is very old man, and fairly learned, being able to read and write.

DEATH OF MR. LOVE.

Mr. Love, Deputy Commissioner, Muzuffargarh, died from fever. He had only six years' service.

MORE MEDICAL OFFICERS RECALLED.

Surgeon-Major Cunningham, Surgeon-Captain Clark, and Surgeon-Captain Davidson, Civil Surgeons on the Punjab Establishment, at present on furlough, have been directed to return to India immediately.

Surgeon Major C. R. Barlett, A.M.S., has gone to Kohat in medical charge of the Royal Irish Regiment.

TERRIFIC RAINFALL AT LAHORE.

Lahore had a terrific rainfall yesterday, nearly four inches being registered in two hours.

Many houses in the city fell down, and one woman killed.

The water flooded the bazaar shops.

THE SITUATION IN QUETTA.

REPORTED ASSEMBLAGE OF TRIBESMEN AROUND MACH.

NECESSITY FOR MORE TROOPS.

A large assemblage of tribesmen (clans not certain) is reported on the hills around Mach, on the Mushkaf-Bolan line.

The Native Political Assistant sent on the Bolan line wired to the Agent to the Governor-General for Artillery and a strong body of Infantry.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Knox, Political Agent, Khelat, has proceeded out to Mach with certain Chiefs and fifty Sabres of the Sindh Horse.

Two important Chiefs, heads of the Bungalozai and Lehri tribes, are reported to have fled across the border into the Amir's territory.

Large bodies of the population of Pishin Illaqua are reported to be leaving with their families and crossing over the border.

GHAZI OUTRAGE ON THE HURNAI RAILWAY.

TWO ARTILLERY MEN AND FOUR COOLIES KILLED.

Intelligence was received, to-day, that two Artillery Lascars and four coolies employed on the Redoubt, near Baleli, Station, on the Hurnai Railway line, eight miles from Quetta, were killed by Ghazis early this morning or in the night.

The Political Agent, with an escort, has gone to investigate the portents of the serious trouble.

The necessity for more troops at Quetta is forcing itself on his attention, the levies being unreliable generally.

FURTHER CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

BRITISH AUTHORITY SET AT DEFIANCE BY THE AFRIDIS.

THE ORAKZAI CARRYING ON A GUERILLA WAR.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The necessity for sending a large well-equipped force to Tirah is becoming every day more apparent. One side of the Khyber is still closed, and the British authority is set at defiance, and parties of Afridis are skulking about the hills near Jamrud, rejoicing in their immunity from attack; while our Police Posts on the Kohat border are being raided and burned by the Orakzai, who are much too astute to attack Fort Lockhart when they can raid to the right and left of the Samana range.

The troops from the Flying Column at Hangu are kept constantly on the move to succour these outlying posts, and a kind of guerilla warfare is being waged in which everything is in favour of the Orakzai, who can avoid being cut off as they move rapidly over the hills.

As the Orakzai have shown such activity, and so many points on the border have to be watched, the possibility of sending troops into the Kurram Valley having also to be considered, a further concentration of troops at Kohat is being carried out.

Colonel Gordon's Column, consisting of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the 1-2nd Gurkhas, and 30th Punjab Infantry, could not move from Matanni through the Kohat Pass, on Monday, owing to heavy rain, but were to do their march yesterday.

All the headmen of the tribes who have been subsidised for keeping the Pass open, went willingly into Kohat on receiving the Deputy Commissioner's summons.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE collection of rifles and firearms of sorts during the stay of Sir Bindon Blood's force in Upper Swat the "Pioneer" remarks, marks, we hope, a new departure in our methods of dealing with Pathan tribesmen. Hitherto the practice has been to levy a money fine upon any offending clan, and to leave it in full possession of its arms, the idea being that the disarmament of a tribe would leave it an easy prey to its neighbours. The result has been that whenever one or more clans wished to attack our posts, or cut up a detachment of troops, as at Maizar, the *lashkar*—as a gathering of fighting-men is called—has always turned out fairly well armed, and our losses have been proportionately great. On the North-East frontier and in Upper Burma the policy of disarmament, as regards firearms has always been strictly enforced, and there is every reason why it should be adopted in the North-West border. The surrender of breech-loading rifles in particular should be insisted upon, for it has become plain that an enormous number of these arms are in possession of the tribesmen. A fine may also be levied, if this is considered necessary, but the first demand should be for rifles, and our troops should never withdraw until a goodly number has been given up. The tribesmen will feel this kind of punishment more deeply than any other which can be inflicted upon them and their capacity for mischief in the future will be greatly reduced. Complete disarmament is impossible, but thousands of firearms can be collected within the next few months, as our troops move from point to point in the large area which is now disturbed. We trust there will be no hesitation in carrying out this new policy, and that Bunerwals, Utman Khel, Mohmands, Afridis and Orakzai, who must all be dealt with in turn, will be made to realise that a change has been made in the system of punishing them for their misconduct.

KHUSHALGARH, Aug. 28.

Camp Hangu, 25th August.—A column consisting of 500 rifles of the 5th Punjab Infantry, two guns of No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, commanded by Colonel Jameson, of the 40th Punjab Infantry, marched to Samana to-day, taking a fresh supply of ammunition. Colonel J. Haughton, commanding at Fort Lockhart and on the Samana, met the column at Dhar, three miles below Fort Lockhart. The garrisons were all well and fully prepared to meet any attack. The column, which was accompanied by Colonel Richardson, commanding the force at Hangu returned here to-day having marched 28 miles. No enemy was seen *en route* but a big *lashkar* was seen from Fort Lockhart assembling in the Khanki Valley. No attack is anticipated on Samana but it is probable attempts will be made on the camps here or elsewhere.

A reconnaissance made yesterday by the 18th Bengal Lancers, under Lieutenant Battye, to Shinaori at the western end of the Samana, reported a gathering 13 miles beyond in the Khanki Valley. A reconnaissance was also made to Maria at the eastern end of the Khanki Valley by a party of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, but they reported no gathering in the vicinity.

Two sections of Field Hospital arrived yesterday, and the one 1-3rd Gurkhas, the 18th Royal Irish, and the 9th Field Battery are expected shortly, when a general advance may be made. The weather is fine, and the troops are in excellent health.

MALAKHAND, Aug. 28.

A force commanded by Colonel Reid, composed as under, is timed to arrive at Uch on August 30th: The 10th Field Battery, all the 11th Bengal Lancers available, except one squadron, the 35th Dogras, and the 22nd Punjab Infantry. Uch is about six miles from Chakdara on the Dir Road. The 24th Punjab Infantry will garrison Chakdara, Dargai, and Jalala. The 21st Punjab Infantry will complete, with the two companies now at Jalala the Third Brigade.

It is reported that some influential Khans of Buner have sent in a letter asking for pardon for their past actions.

The second Brigade has been ordered to go into the Utman Khel country, starting on 30th August. Captain Walters with one troop of the 11th Bengal Lancers started to-day to reconnoitre the passes into the Utman Khel country from the south. Captain Palmer passed through here to-day on his way to Nowshera.

Aug. 29.

The troops under Colonel Reid concentrated to-day at Chakdara. The 10th Field Battery crossed the bridge, the guns being run over by hand. Orders have been issued for General Jeffrey's force at Jolagram to advance into the Utman Khel country either by road down the left bank or the Swat, crossing Inzeri and Agra Passes or by Total Pass from Dargai. The forces will move out from Jolagram to-morrow, No. 7 Mountain Battery returning to Khar. The 3rd Brigade concentrates at Mardan to-morrow. Heavy rain fell here this morning, and also in Swat Valley. Major Dean accompanies the force proceeding to Uch.

SHERANNI, Aug. 28.

General Egerton's columns halted at Inzar Kach on the 25th, and a reconnaissance was sent out to Lwara, an elevated plateau at the head of Kazha Valley, and another reconnaissance to three passes leading over into Tochi. Information was received that the late wire-cutting party came from the village of Ismail Khel, so a party from the column visited it, but no incriminating evidence was discovered. This party marched up Sartoi Nullah, and joined the remainder of the column which had come by the straighter road over the large plain of Babariangi Raghza, and camp was pitched on the maidan at Raghza. The next day's march brought the column out on the Tochi where Duza Mullah joins it to-day. The column marched into Sheranni without having had anything eventful to chronicle.

THE TAKING OF LANDI KOTAL SERAI.

We are able now to give some details regarding the capture of Landi Kotal Serai by the Afridis, last Wednesday. The garrison of the serai consisted of five native officers and 370 men of the Khyber Rifles, including 25 recruits and munshis. Of these 120 belonged to miscellaneous clans; thus 40 were Shilmani Mohmands, and a similar number were from the Peshawar Valley, while the rest were Adam Kheis and men from the neighbourhood of Kohat Pass. Of the remaining 250, 70 were Lowargai Shinwaris, within whose limits Landi Kotal lies, while 180 were true Afridis, their numbers being pretty equally divided among the Mullagoris, Zakka and Malikdin Khel. These 250 rifles formed the bulk of the garrison, and they seem to have behaved steadily enough on the 24th, firing volleys at any groups of tribesmen who tried to approach the walls of the serai. On the morning of the 25th a Shinwari jemadar, named Jhawas Khan, was wounded, and the Shinwari sepoys then concluded they had done sufficient fighting. They accordingly jumped down from the north wall of the serai and bolted away to their villages. If we are to believe the story of some of the rifles, who have come into Jamrud, the Afridi portion of the garrison were so disgusted with these deserters that a volley was fired upon them as they fled, three or four men being hit. A little later some Shinwaris and Zakka Khel among the attacking force managed to scale the wall on the north-east face near the officers' bungalow, but they were promptly driven back. This incident must be regarded somewhat dubiously, for those who vouch for it state that Subadar Mursil Khan was shot through the head while repelling this attack, whereas there is independent evidence to show he was killed in the Khyber some days before the Afridis appeared. His death was probably due to a blood feud. What does appear beyond doubt is that the garrison and attacking force continued to exchange shots for some time after the Shinwaris had deserted. Then the Afridis manning the wall began exchanging greetings with their fellow-tribesmen outside, and the natural result was that some traitors within opened the gate and the tribal mob poured in.

The Mullagori and Shilmani sepoys escaped over the wall with their rifles, while the Zakka and Malikdin Khel men took refuge under the flags of their clansmen in the attacking force, and joined in looting the post. The first report as to two hours' fighting within the serai itself seems quite untrue. All resistance ended when the gate was opened. The Adam Kheis joined the *lashkar* at once. Of the 40 Peshawaries six were carried off as prisoners while the remainder seem to have been allowed to escape after their rifles had been seized. A few of these have arrived at Jamrud and more will probably follow. When the serai had been [illegible]d, and the quarters for the troops set on fire, the Afridis began to move off making for China in Bazar Valley, and carrying the dead and wounded with them. This was done in spite of the protestations of the mullahs, who had organised the raid, and who wished to keep the *lashkar* together. There was not enough fanaticism at work to induce the tribesmen to remain, and they were running short of supplies. The most they were equal to was a promise to gather again on September 15th.

Coming now to consider the loss which the Khyber Rifles suffered throughout the raid, Colonel Aslam Khan, their old commandant, who is acting as Political Officer in the Khyber, puts it at 10 only, killed and wounded. As we know, at Fort Maude two were killed here the detachment of 14 men fought stoutly as they were within earshot of Jamrud, and they were enabled to retire eventually covered by the fire of our horse artillery guns. At Ali Masjid they are believed to have had no losses at all, and of the 34 there all who wished marched back to Jamrud with their arms. At Landi Kotal eight casualties only occurred. The losses of Afridi tribesmen are put at 34 at Fort Maude, 12 at Ali Masjid, and 200 at Landi Kotal, but the last figure is probably much exaggerated. In fact it seems the detachments of the Khyber Rifles offered just sufficient resistance at Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal to prevent a charge of sudden defection being brought against them. This was what was anticipated, for as they form a tribal force, provided by their own maliks, though paid by Government, they could not be expected to stand at their post, more particularly as they comprised men from the very clans concerned in the raid. It may be noted that only one headman was with the raiders. The rest stood aloof, but were quiet unable to control their followers after the mullah Salad Akbar had excited them. Two of the most influential maliks, Khwas Khan and Wali Mahomed, were in Peshawar when the rising occurred, but they could not render any practical assistance. The companies of the Khyber Rifles at Jamrud were quietly disarmed last Thursday, the men being given leave of absence. It may be mentioned that the Afridis, of the 26th Punjab Infantry on leave in Tirah, rejoined their regiment at Peshawar last week. This would indicate that the whole tribe are not tainted with the fanatical spirit. The 26th has three Afridi companies.—*Pioneer.*

THE AFRIDIS.

There can be no doubt, writes the Lahore paper, that the present calm in the Afridi country is but the lull before a storm which will come as a surprise to a great many, though, perhaps, it may be foreseen by a few. It is not likely that the tribes have risen almost to a man just for the sake of burning a fort or two, having a few shots at our troops, and then quietly laying down their arms and submitting to the punishment that they know the Sarkar is bound to inflict. It is beyond dispute that there is a hidden reason for these risings. The outbreaks all along the Frontier, from the Tochi to the Kurram, following so close on the heels of one another, are clearly indicative of a pre-arranged and carefully mapped out plan, and it is a subject of congratulation that this plan failed and that instead of the entire Frontier rising at one and the same time, we have been placed on our guard in time. What with all the tribes in arms from the Malakhand to the Kurram, with the Khyber Pass in their hands, one need not be deemed a pessimist if one considers the present state of affairs to be of a far graver nature than is generally thought. We can all see that this is no mere border raid on a larger scale than usual. That there is someone behind the scenes pulling the strings; but who that person is, is not quite so apparent. But this much is certain, that he, or they, as the case may be, have money at their back as well as arms. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that at the Shabkadar fight the Mohmands were almost entirely armed with Lee-Metfords and Martinis; that they advanced against us in perfect order, and clearly showed that they had been trained to fight. A somewhat wilder report stated that Haddah Mullah paid each fighting man eight annas for each day he fought, and this, too, in hard cash. Now,

WHERE DID THOSE ARMS COME FROM,

and who supplied the money, if money there was? The Haddah Mullah! But what is still obscure is the object of these disturbances. Religious fanaticism is inadequate, nor is mere discontent sufficient. We can but form vague conjectures, but the general aspect of affairs point very strongly to this being a political move. The principal pieces in the game still remain to be brought forward; and doubtless we shall find them to the fore at no far distant date. One is apt to laugh at rumours and those who believe them—but it is a fact that almost every rumour has come true as far as these disturbances are concerned. And this leads one to the conclusion that rumours, just now at any rate, have more in them than is usually the case. The last of these are serious for it is said—be it true or false—that a day has been fixed on which the tribes are going to rectify their former error, and will make an attack on us simultaneously. That the Mohmands have given out all the wheat they could to be ground with a view to future use, and that until the date fixed no serious attack will be made. If this be turned into fact, in spite of our strength in numbers and our being ready, we shall have our hands full indeed. But whether this be true or not, it is incomprehensible why we do not take the initiative. We have our troops in readiness and all arrangements completed, we have ample cause, and yet we are waiting quietly and giving them time to mass in greater numbers and attack us when they are ready. All is quiet at present, but, if report be true, the day is not far distant when we shall have excitement and to spare. There is

A MOST UNPLEASANT ASPECT

to the Afridi rising. As the *Pioneer* remarks, it must be promptly quelled now, even if it takes 20,000 men; yet less than ten days ago it might have been averted by one man. For more than a fortnight, before any movement was made, it was known there was restlessness among these clans, and talk of a rising; and also dissensions which showed clearly enough that the headmen were not unanimous. Can it be believed by any sane person that all this while Colonel Warburton, the one man whose influence in the Khyber has for fifteen years and more been a greater guarantee of peace than a standing garrison of several thousand men, was at Murree, within twelve hours of Peshawar,—and was never sent for. It is but another phase of "England's awful way o'doing business," to which Mr. Rudyard Kipling alludes in his poem. True, out here we do not "think the Empire still is the Strand and Holborn Hill," but we are—many of us in high places—firmly convinced that the Empire is held together by red tape. Here is a man removed for no other reason than because he has passed a certain birthday, and within three months of his leaving, we have to send 20,000 men to do his work. Is no one to be hanged or broke for it? So long as the vagaries of the little tin gods do no more than upset the digestions and tempers of striving mortals, one can afford to smile; but when they entail a war, possibly a long and bloody war, they are past a joke. This much can be done now; Colonel Warburton be sent as Political Officer with the expedition. This has no reference whatever to the merits or demerits of the present Peshawar Politicals; it is required because Colonel Warburton, time and time again, has proved that he enjoys singular and powerful influence with the Afridis. His presence at the front is absolutely necessary; if he is not sent it will be a political crime of the gravest character, and one of which the last will not be heard for many a long day. The general rising on the border can, in our opinion, have

ONLY ONE MEANING.

The fanatical spirit of the Mussulmans is aroused. But, we must not make the very grave mistake of imagining that our best, most loyal and most educated Mussalmans approve of it. They do not. To suspect them might, however, drive them into opposition.

Before the Northamptonshire Regiment started on its way up-country, there was one very suspicious case of sickness which proved to be cholera; another case, we hear, occurred in the train, and the regiment has been halted a march or two outside Rawalpindi, and the carriage in which the case occurred has been burnt. Considering that it is perfectly well known that the cholera, of which there has been a good deal, at and round Secunderabad, has been of a particularly virulent type this year, it would have been a matter for surprise that a regiment from that part of the world had been sent up at all, were it not pretty well understood by now in how happy-go-lucky a manner things are being "run" from Simla. We may very shortly expect to see

A SIMLA EXODUS,

and are quite prepared to hear that the frontier and all its defences need inspecting, and it will specially want inspecting and seeing to this winter, because there is now a new Frontier medal. The Simla warrior does not care for clasps, because he can only show them in full dress, but a new ribbon! ! to lengthen the many-coloured line that stretches across his martial chest—this is indeed, something to go for. So, we say, we confidently expect to hear of a descent in force from Simla, presently. It will not take place, naturally, until after the burlesque and then, too, the weather at present is still rather hot in the plains, there are suspicions of cholera, and some doubts about the ice-supply. Doubtless, however, it will be found possible to fix in "the event" between the Simla Autumn Races and the Lucknow Meeting, which will be as it should be, and suit all concerned.

THE BALUCHISTAN SARDARS.

Last Sunday, says the "Baluchistan Gazette," of August 27, a scene was witnessed at the Quetta Railway station which, to the uninitiated, appeared to be only the arrival of a few big Baluch Sardars with small escorts of their generally unkempt and malodorous followers. In reality, it was the quiet bringing in, in honourable custody, of three of the most influential tribal chiefs, of the Sarawan main subdivision—the Jhullawan being the other—of Baluchis. These were Sardar Ghaus Baksh, Raisani, son and successor in the chiefship of the tribe of the late well respected noble, Sardar Sir Asad Khan, K.C.I.E., who was looked upon as one of the most loyal chiefs of this province: Sardar Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, uncle of Ghaus Baksh; and Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan, Koot. They had been brought in by Dewan Ganpat Rai, E. A. Commissioner of Sibi, and Lala Bhag Mal, Native Assistant in the Bolan, who made them over to Mr. Beaty, A.D.S.P., and two Native Inspectors of Police. They were conducted at once to the police lines, where the two latter are still in close custody, the first having been released the same day, after giving satisfactory assurances as to his loyalty and good intentions. Many surmises are being made as to the reason for this sudden swoop on some of the most influential chiefs in Baluchistan, but we believe we are not far out in attributing it to general recalcitrancy against the authorities, with a disinclination to carry out measures for which they receive subsidies, and in virtue of a willing and prompt execution of which their chiefships mainly depend. However it may there is no doubt matters had been ripening some short time previously in the direction that needed some such prompt and vigorous action, the effect of which cannot but be good in these unrestful times; and we think Mr. Barnes is entitled to our respectful congratulations that so disagreeable and delicate a matter has been so successfully accomplished, and with the best results, up to now.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

Several interesting events in connection with the Presidential Assault-at-Arms came of to-day. The attendance was large, specially the Military element. In bayonet vs. bayonet twenty-eight competed. For the first time Mr. Astermayer, of the Bombay Light Horse, took part, and he had unfortunately to compete with Sergeant O'Gorman, who is well built, and his handling of the bayonet is much admired, and won the first prize of Rs. 30 and a silver medal, presented by the Royal Military Tournament. Sergeant Squires, of the Durhams, won Rs. 20. In the same competition for Natives fourteen competed, the winner being Naik Balbhadar Sukal, of the 23rd Rifles. (Rs. 20 and a silver madal); Lance-Naik Ashamali, 2nd Grenadiers, winning Rs. 15.

In bayonet vs. sword Naik Mirkham, 2nd Grenadiers, won Rs. 20 and a silver medal; and Lance-Naik Balbhadar Sukal won Rs. 10. Twelwe competed.

The principal events of the day was the bayonet combats by teams of Infantry only, which was won by the Durham Light Infantry, who won Rs. 90. The same competition for Natives fell through, only the 2nd Grenadiers having entered.

In lemon-cutting fifteen competed, the winner being Sergeant Huxtable, 20th Hussars, by 12 points, who won Rs. 15, and his style of cutting was loudly applauded; Sergeant-Major Wall, of the 16th Field Battery, 9 points, securing Rs. 5. The same competition for Natives was won by Duffedar Shaik Ahmed, of the Lancers (Rs. 10).

In heads and posts sixteen competed. The local Mounted Regiment was strongly represented. Sergeant Huxtable, 20th Hussars, came first, with 14 points; Sergeants Golesworth, Pickering, and Corporal Orr being next in merit with 11 points. In the same competition for Natives Dufedars Abad Khan, 2nd Lancers, and Shakerao Salanke, also of the Lancers, remained for finals.

In tent-pegging by sections six sections competed. The 1st Battery Royal Artillery gained by 40 points; L. Battery and 20th Hussars by 27 points each. In the same event for the Natives three sections competed. No. 1 section 2nd Lancers made 33 points; and the Governor's Bodyguard 16 points.

In the riding and jumping competition, the 72nd and I. Battery gained 84 points.

The finals will be played on Saturday.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA CLUB VS. GYMKHANA.

THIS annual fixture took place, yesterday, in fine, though scorching, weather. The wicket was perfect, and for a wonder very fast. The ground presented quite a gay appearance, both the Byculla and Bombay clubs having tents up in which, as usual, the most lavish hospitality was dispensed. Many ladies graced the scene and helped to make the scene cheerful. The features of the day were the batting performances of Jardine, Marshall Reid, and Major Long, the latter exhibiting hitting powers which one did not associate with him before. Jardine's was a fine innings, and up to his hundred he gave no semblance of a chance. Twice he hit Cheetham out of the ground, and his cutting was something to see. Marshall Reid's contribution of 65 was got by good all-round cricket, but was marred by two chances early in his career. The Gymkhana had a very weak team, and the time alone robbed the club of a victory. The game began about 12 o'clock, and Jardine, having won the toss, went in with Robertson to face the bowling of Cheetham and Wilson. Both set to work at once, and the Gymkhana's leather-hunting started from the very first over. However, with the score at 13, Robertson put his leg in front of the wicket to Cheetham, and had to retire with 7 to his credit. Du Boulay took his place, but before he could trouble the scorer, put one up into Doyle's hands at point. Marshall Reid now joined Jardine, and the Gymkhana had one of the liveliest times they have ever had in the field. He might have been caught in the long field if a man, with a safe pair of hands, had been out there, but Framjee, the ground-bowler, who was fielding as a substitute, had no idea of hurting his hands with a hard ball, and absolutely refused to have anything to do with the catches. Fifty was soon hoisted on the board, and at that point Clowes took the ball from Wilson. He didn't prove a success, and after a couple of overs gave way to Doyle. A departure could not be effected, and both batsmen did what they liked with the bowling. At 12-40 the hundred was hoisted after just under an hour's play. Wilson relieved Doyle at the Market end, while Hall gave Cheetham a rest at the Pavilion end. Hall could do nothing with the ball, and had to bring Cheetham back after three overs. Both batsmen approved of Wilson and hit him all over the ground. McCausland relieved him, and in his third over got Reid caught at cover point. The retiring batsman had made 65 in great form, and his partnership with Jardine had produced 133 runs. His score consisted of seven 4's, four 3's, six 2's, and thirteen singles. Hudson filled the vacancy, and things became somewhat quieter as he contented himself with keeping his wicket up. Jardine, however, still continued to score very fast up to the time the bell rang for tiffin, his score then being 89. After the interval Cheetham and Doyle took charge of the bowling, and Jardine hitting them both, all round, completed his century. After this he got somewhat careless and, owing to Pechey being behind the sticks, instead of Hall, who had damaged his hand, he ran out to everything without a chance of being stumped. He should have been stumped two or three times, but Pechey failed to get on to the ball. He hit three 4's in succession and then smacked Cheetham out of the ground. His career, however, was ended here, for in trying to treat the next ball in the same way, he put into Doyle's hands in the slips. His innings was a fine one up to his hundred, after which he should have been out two or three times. His score of 129 included two 6's, and fourteen 4's. Hojel joined Hudson, but was bowled by Wilson before he could score. Binning took his place, and proceeded to hit the bowlers all over the place. He made 87 in about ten minutes, which included seven 4's, and then, with the score at 272 for 5 wickets Jardine closed the innings. The Gymkhana began their innings at 3·30 with Capt. Ward and Cheetham, Jardine and Hojel doing the bowling. The former caught Ward a nasty smack in the mouth to start with and he clean bowled him, the telegraph board showing 8 runs. Wilson took his place, and he and Cheetham took the score up slowly. Both were playing carefully, but the latter when he did get a loose ball sent it to the boundary. With the score at 40 Jardine bowled Cheetham off his pads. His contribution of 23 was made up of five 4's, one 2, and one single. Pechey now joined Wilson, and the game was very slow, nearly half-an-hour being required to make 6 runs; and with the score at 47 Wilson was clean bowled by Jardine. Hall filled the vacancy, and played a careful game. Scoring was very slow, and the bowling particularly straight. By degrees 70 was compiled, and then Pechey put one up to short-leg off Du Boulay, who had just relieved Hojel. Doyle partnered Hall, and set to work to make runs, opening his shoulders to everything. His life was, however, short-lived, and when he had just got into double figures, was stumped by Reid. Clowes filled the vacancy, and hit Jardine to the boundary for 4, but failed to make any more, being bowled by Hojel two overs later. Major Long followed, and he started by hitting two fours off Hojel, but lost the services of Hall, as that batsman returned one to Jardine, and had to retire with 29 to his credit, got by good careful cricket. McCausland was the next man, and hit the first ball for 3, but succumbed in the next over to Hojel. Adair joined the Major, and the latter treated the spectators to a grand exhibition of hitting. He treated all the bowlers with scant respect and his final hit out of the ground off Du Boulay was a great smack. He was, however, stumped by the next ball, having made 59 by real fine hitting. Time was called before the next man could go in, and the match thus ended in a draw, the Gymkhana's total standing at 186 for 9 wickets. The following are the scores:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

M R Jardine, c Doyle, b Cheetham	129
L J Robertson, l-b-w, b Cheetham	7
J H Du Boulay, c Doyle, b Cheetham	0
M F Reid, c Longe, b McCausland	65
C Hudson, not out	14
D B Binning, not out	37
Sg-Capt Hojel, b Wilson	0
N C Macleod, R W Harter, P R Wilson, J MacNeill	Did not bat
Extras	20
Total	272

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

H Cheetham, b Jardine	23
Ward, b Jardine	0
Wilson, b Jardine	17
Pechey, c MacNeill, b Du Boulay	6
Hall, st Reid, b Du Boulay	10
Clowes, b Hojel	4
Longe, c Reid, b Du Boulay	59
McCausland, c Harter, b Hojel	3
Adair, not out	17
Birkett, to bat	
Extras	18
Total	186

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A VICTORY and a defeat have fallen to the lot of Lancashire during the past week. The win at Canterbury was a particularly brilliant affair. Mr. Archie MacLaren was seen at his very best, and that best is one of the most delightful things we have in cricket. Last year during the Canterbury Week he made 226 at a critical time, and so enabled his county to draw the match in satisfactory style. His 244 on Monday gave Lancashire an advantage which led to an easy win. No Kent man, save J. R. Mason, could deal with the bowling of Briggs and Cuttell, the record of the former being thirteen wickets for 135 runs. Then came the Essex match, and a lowering of the Lancashire colours. It is true Lancashire were without Tyldesley, who has sprained his wrist, and that Mold was unable to bowl; but it must be said that the play of our men was disappointing. The position of the elevens on Friday night was not uneven, but Lancashire had again a "tail" (which he thought had been lost), and Essex captured our position on the championship list. We think less of that than we do of the unpleasant incident which occured on Friday. Nearly everyone, we think, will agree that the action of Bull in sending down wides to keep Lancashire from following on was unsportsmanlike. Whether Mold was justified in knocking down his wicket to frustrate these tactics is quite another matter, on which there may be a proper difference of view. We imagine that most people will endorse the opinion which Mr. Hornby expressed to a cricket writer. "I have," he said, "been connected with first-class cricket over thirty years, and have never seen such a disgraceful thing in connection with the game. Indeed, I was completely amazed when I saw Mold had knocked his wickets down, and could hardly believe it, but when I heard the explanation, and Bull admitted what he had done, and apologised to me, I could not blame my men. But it is not my idea of playing cricket. Under the circumstances, which I hope will never occur again whilst I am playing cricket, I think Mold was justified in his action, although personally I should never agree to anything of the sort being done." The incident recalls what was done by Cambridge in the inter-University contests of 1895 and 1896. "No balls" were then sent down with the deliberate object of preventing Oxford from following on. There was a storm of protest at the time, and the M.C.C. ought certainly to have taken some action—we hope they will do it now—which would have prevented a repetition of the scandal. What one wants is cricket. Mold, by the way, is said to have told Mr. Hornby that he would not have dreamt of doing more than keep up his wicket while Sugg hit had not the policy of Bull been so palpable. We regret very much that both matches with Essex should have had in them an element of unpleasantness. Here at Manchester (when rather through good luck than anything else, we beat Essex) there were demonstrations by our visitors at no fewer than three decisions of the umpires. Many of the spectators agreed with the visitors, but to challenge a decision is not good sport. In referring to the match at Leyton appreciation should be expressed of the two splendid innings played by Frank Sugg. That batsman has been more favoured by fortune than he was, and we find him once again in tune to make big scores in his own hard-hitting way.

Essex have now played fourteen matches, of which they have won seven, lost one, and drawn six. According to the M.C.C. system of counting points, they now head the championship list, but Lancashire, who have won twelve out of twenty matches, and only lost two, are but few points below them, and may yet possibly recover their supremacy. Surrey and Yorkshire stand on one plane, and then comes Gloucestershire. Derbyshire and Middlesex are in the extraordinary position of having failed to win a single match. Eight lost and four drawn is the record of the former county, while Middlesex have lost four and drawn seven. Derbyshire are to be condoled with, for in a number of contests victory has just slipped from their grasp. They have had more exciting finishes this year than any other team. Middlesex are so strong in batting, and have, up to now, been so weak in bowling—for J. T. Hearne cannot always take the wickets—that it is no wonder their draws are so plentiful. The progress of Gloucester is gratifying. They have now an eleven which might face with hope of success the best in the country. The Doctor plods along finely, being sixth on the list of batting averages, with something over 42 to his name. This is good indeed, but it is not all. During the season the Champion has taken no fewer than forty wickets. Whenever the Gloucester fielding has been trid in a knot "W. G." has come to the rescue, and his famous square-leg "trap" has secured him victims even from the first rank of players—men who ought by this time to have learnt the peculiar dangers of that ball. Jessop has not served us during the week with any of the brilliant exhibitions which he has taught us to look for. In all, Jessop has made four centuries, and his times are so remarkable that it is worth while setting them forth:—140, Cambridge University v. Philadelphians, in 95 minutes; 101, Gloucestershire v. Philadelphians, in 93 minutes; 126, Gloucestershire v. Warwickshire, in 95 minutes; 101, Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire, in 40 minutes. Probably no other cricketer has made four three-figure innings in his whole career, let alone in a season, in these fast times. Jessop, it may be mentioned, is not the only cricket wonder of to-day. There is a youth named A. T. Coode, of the Jesus L.V.C.L., who up to the middle of last week had scored 777 in ten innings. He had been not out no fewer than eight times, so that his average now stands at 388½.

An old cricketer who is over in England just now is the Hon. J. S. Udal, Attorney General of Fiji, who up to ten years ago played in many matches for the M.C.C. Mr. Udal has been interviewed for "Cricket" by Mr. W. A. Bettesworth, and as the result we have an interesting article. The appointment of Mr. Udal to his position in Fiji was made in 1889. Cricket had been introduced to the natives by the old Oxford Blue Mr. E. W. Wallington, but Mr. Udal found that it was in decline. He at once set about infusing new spirit into the game, and he has all the gratification which comes from success. Mr. Udal is an active player still, and can hold his own with the best of the Fiji men, although he is only six months the junior of Dr. Grace and has to exert himself in an atmosphere like that of a green-house, hot and moist. Things went so well with the game, and the natives were so enthusiastic, that he took a team of them to New Zealand, and won half the matches played. He mentions the fact that in one of the New Zealand papers it had been announced as an additional attraction that the natives would appear in their ordinary costume. This so exercised a citizen—no doubt the father of a family—that he made an appeal to the police to attend on the ground and see that decency was observed. The ordinary native costume for cricket, as it happens, is a cricket shirt and a short cloth called a sulu, which hangs down to the knee. Mr. Udal was asked the truth about the report that the Samoans and Tongas played in matches which lasted for weeks. We were told some time ago, on official authority if we mistake not, that the whole population of Samoa had given up industrial pursuits and spent the whole day long in playing cricket. Of these reports Mr. Udal says:—"There is certain amount of truth in them, but I don't know how much. I have heard of matches between districts in which thirty or forty players appear for either side, and it is said that the Government have interfered. The natives neglect their plantations, and, moreover, come in such numbers to the match that they eat their hosts out of house and home. I have never been to Samoa, but it is my intention to return by way of those islands when I leave for Fiji. I should like to learn something about Samoan cricket. It is said that no ship has ever succeeded in beating the Tongan team. We are unable to arrange matches with Samoa or Tonga on account of the distance, but we hope sooner or later to arrange a match with Tonga at any rate, which is about 400 miles away."

With regard to the English cricket of to-day Mr. Udal has two rather serious things to say. "I could not help," he says, "being struck by two things in which I think cricket has retrograded since I went away only eight years ago. I refer to the almost invariable custom that nearly the whole

field appeals loudly for a catch at the wicket, and so forth. Even in the Oxford and Cambridge match I noticed this. I can't help thinking that this unanimous appeal must have an influence on any umpire, however experienced he may be. In the other case I refer to the closeness of the boundaries to the wicket. I suppose the wickets are arranged so as to be close to the pavilion for the benefit of the members, but I am quite sure that it makes run-getting very much easier than it was in the days when there were no boundaries at all, and gives the bat an unfair advantage over the ball. I can give you an instance to prove my point. I was playing at Lord's for M.C.C. against Leicestershire at the time that Randon first came out as a bowler. When R. E. Tomkinson, the Richmond cricketer, was in with me I hit Randon hard to mid-off, who allowed the ball to go between his legs. As there were no boundaries he had to run after it. We ran seven, and Tomkinson, being pumped, was bowled next ball. My next partner was Captain Tryon, who off his first ball made a single, or it may have been a leg-bye. This brought me to Randon's end again, and he gave me a ball as nearly as possible like the first. I hit it almost to the same spot, and mid-off again had to run after it. We had run six, and I very easily got to my wicket for the seventh run, but my partner, not being in the best of training, was so pumped that on the ball being thrown over he was run out. So that practically two wickets were lost because we had to run two sevens! Now, with boundaries I should have made a couple of fours, and nobody would have had to exert himself in the least. If you are going to have boundaries you may as well have them as big as you can, but the large crowds who attend matches nowadays must be reckoned with. It seems to me that the boundary question should extend far beyond Venezuela!"

There are many kinds of records. Mr. T. B. Thalberg writes to "Golf" to say that since he began to play golf, two years ago, he has played over one hundred different links in the United Kingdom. He is anxious to know whether this is a record, but it is, perhaps, a matter of very little consequence. One old gentleman made himself a record by ascending Great Gable a hundred times. Another, a very eccentric one, had never tasted beer, though his familiarity with other forms of alcohol made the exception a remarkable one. Others have eaten a mince-pie to each Christmas-day breakfast for sixty years, or have bathed summer and winter in a tank in the garden at 6 a.m., or have never been to a bazaar. These are harmless peculiarities, but they need not be recorded in any formal manner.

In this week's "Golf," too, are the beginnings of two historical series. One is the first part of "The Rise and Growth of Golf in England," by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, who warns us that he intends to do full justice to Westward Ho! on which links he first played golf. But Mr. Hutchinson does justice, too, to the old Manchester Club, which, though there was a rather considerable period of suspended animation, has "its venerable records older by many years than those of the club at Westward Ho!" He suggests, however, and we can hardly complain, that Kersal Moor and Broughton Park have not quite the prestige of Westward Ho! The other article is on "The Early History of Hoylake Golf," by Mr. T. O. Potter, who has unique qualifications for his task. It is illustrated by portraits of Mr. Muir Dowie, the first captain, Mr. George Leslie, the first secretary, and other pioneers of the game, and there are some curious and interesting details of the first meetings of the club.

"Golf on a New Principle" by an Old Golfer (F. J. Bright and Son, Bournemouth, 1s. 6d.), is hardly, as it affects to be, an account of a "novel method" or a "new system," but rather of what are here called *fin de siecle* clubs. We all know that a process of evolution has transformed the old-fashioned long-head of the drives into the present comparatively short and dumpy one. The contention of this old golfer is that the process must go on to its logical conclusion, and that we must discard our present clubs in favour of a set of hammers. Evidently with the hammer-headed club there would be a decrease in air-resistance, and also in ground friction. At the present time, however, even good players hit many balls off the centre which are yet good enough to carry the hazards. It is an interesting question whether and how far the smaller surface for impact would increase accuracy. It would, one would suppose, increase very considerably the number of drives to cover-point and square leg, but this obvious probability is taken rather lightly by the author. Practical experiments would be instructive, but the only one described is a somewhat unconvincing round by J. H. Taylor, which, nevertheless seems to have been by no means a fiasco. Further experiments are necessary, and it would certainly be dogmatic to assert that the tendency to shorten club heads has reached its final development. The case for the hammers is put with some force and ingenuity, and some interesting points are raised, by the way. The objection to a circular hollow ground lofter, that it is hardly possible to hit the ball quite truly with it, doubtless a legitimate one, and the defence of the long-faced putter, which is to be the one exception among the hammers, is ingenious and, I think, unsound. Ultimately the little book breaks out into a curious mixture of etiquette and rules, and winds up with the sententious remark that the game of golf differs from all other games in the following respect:—That to be strictly correct a coat of some sort is always worn, however warm the weather may be." Surely not from "all other games."

Melancholia, like her name, can never be thoroughly depended upon. With a weak field opposed to her, the Danebury mare started an odds on favourite for the Castle High Weight Handicap at Windsor, and this time made no mistake. She was, as usual, nervous and fidgetty, but with no resolute challenger to tackle her, fairly romped home. Possibly it was fortunate for the daughter of Melanion that True Art and Gluten did not renew Birmingham antagonism with her. Another lucky order for Windsor was Helm Crag, who was fortunate enough to meet a very moderate field in the Romney Plate. Lacquer, despite a poor show at Leicester, was nevertheless made favourite, and although he disposed of Cushendall, he found Helm Crag one too many for him. Heal was well-backed for the Clewer Plate, but started second in demand to Rococo, whose form behind Royal Footstep in the Stud Produce Stakes at the Newmarket First July Meeting gave him a great chance on form, when form works out consistently. Heal behaved badly, and with Intolerance crying "peccavi" at the distance, Rococo quickly settled the claim of Princess of Wales. Rococo, whose second to Guisla at Brighton made him favourite for money, was suffering from a sore mouth, but he never gave his backers any cause for uneasiness.

The largest field seen out in the Rays Meadows turned out in the Forest Heavy Weight Handicap. Peopleton was favorite, and Manxman well backed. Crispus was backed, and he ran fast. Ebbinn Tide did well for half the journey, and then Bradford, on King Stork, won a determined finish from Calder on the favourite. There seems to be a dearth of suitable jockeys just now, and so it is that owing to this scarcity and the hard ground, many horses could not fulfil engagements. Darling could not find anybody to ride The Message in King Stork's race. Sooner or later the weights in handicaps must sustain another upheaval of poundage. Darling, however, had previously consoled himself with the success of Mint, who, with odds on, won the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate. In the Manor Plate Fabian did not run so generously as was expected of him, and he was all over the course in the last two furlongs. More than once he bumped Westchester, who won. Had Fabian won he would have been objected to.

Mr. G. Maclachlan won the old-fashioned Renfrewshire Handicap at Paisley yesterday with Full of Fashion, beating Lord Lonsdale's Porte Bonheur, on whom slight odds were laid. Mr. Maclachlan is one of the most ardent supporters of racing across the border, and also patronises north country meetings. To-day, having three horses entered, he is making another effort to annex the "Silver Bells," one of the most ancient of racing trophies, dating back to 1620, and which are given in loan to the Race Committee by the magistrates and Town Council of Paisley. X.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 28.

BANQUETS and tournaments have been the order of the day during this month. On the 16th H. H. the Maharaja invited all the Europeans of the station to dine at the New Palace, in honour of his infant son and heir, who had just received the name of Rajaram. His Highness courteously received his guests on arrival, and rejoined them at the end of the repast. After his Highness had proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, the Political Agent Colonel Wray, rose and said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am going to propose a triple toast, or a collective toast, which, I am sure, will be responded to with the same feelings of gratification and earnestness which have prompted me to propose it. I am also certain that I may say, on behalf of his Highness' guests, that though we have experienced his hospitality over and over again and appreciated it most fully, yet we are especially gratified that he has asked us all to meet here in his Palace to-night, and has thus associated us with the happy event which has caused so much delight to every individual of his Highness' subjects and every individual of his Highness' friends, the birth of his son and heir, Prince Rajaram. For my own part I cannot tell you how pleased I feel to find myself standing here addressing your Highness in these particularly happy circumstances. When first I knew you you were much about the same age as the little boy upstairs, to whom I was introduced this morning. In those days I had the honor and the pleasure of being a good deal associated with your respected father Aba Saheb, than whom no one was ever more respected or more beloved. I used to ride and drive with him a great deal, and it was his especial pleasure to drive wild unbroken horses. I recollect once when we had one wheel in the ditch and both horses kicking the whole trap to pieces he said: "How I wish my boy was old enough to be here," and out coursing, when he got a particularly bad fall, for he was a hard rider, he would get up covered with mud and a good deal hurt and say: "Ah! my boy must learn this soon." I used to tell him I was sure his boy would soon be sharing those delights in which his father rejoiced, and it was quite true, for I believe your Highness had one or two accidents before you could walk. Then came Bapu Saheb upon the scenes, and it was my good fortune, with our old friend, Dr. Sinclair, to watch you both grow up in the same manliness and kindness of heart which were the chief characteristic, of your respected father. Now history repeats itself; for here you are a man, and a just and indulgent ruler as your father was, with a little son upstairs whom I am sure you are longing to take out of his cradle and put upon a horse; and I dare say if he could talk he would tell us that he is longing for it, too, as you were at his age. While I have an opportunity, that is while we are all here together, I should like to allude to your Highness' generosity, and to express our gratitude for it, in the matter of the improvement to the Library, Tennis and Badminton Courts, etc. We are indebted to your Highness not only for these luxuries of our leisure hours, but also because by expanding the accommodation you enable us to associate more than before with the Chiefs, headed by your genial brother, Bapu Saheb, and Sardars and gentlemen of your Principality, which very considerably enhances our enjoyment of those luxuries. To return to the subject of the evening, the little subject and the great subject in one, your son and heir, in whose honour we are assembled here to-night. Allow me first on behalf of us all to congratulate your State on the birth of a son and heir in direct succession after so many years, to congratulate you and the Rani Saheb on the possession of that son and heir, and to congratulate your Highness on being the first Maharaja for over half-a-century to whom a son and heir has been born. To the little man upstairs we offer our most sincere wishes for a long life of happiness and of usefulness. For your Highness and your children and for Bapu Saheb, your brother, we hope and trust that the years as they pass may bring you all every blessing and good fortune, and that you will see your children's children.

The toast was honoured with expressions of genuine good feelings by all the guests. The Maharaja then said: "I am exceedingly thankful to you, Colonel Wray, for the many kind things you have just said about me and my family; and I hope that, under God's Providence, it may be given to us to realise our expectations about my son. I cannot let this opportunity pass without acknowledging the cordial assistance I have always received from Colonel Wray, and especially Mrs. Wray, and to which the great success of functions like to-day's is solely due."

The rest of the evening was pleasantly occupied in watching a conjuring performance kindly given by Mr. S. P. Dastur, B.A. (Cantab), who is Vice-Principal of Rajaram College. This gentleman showed considerable skill and dexterity in manipulating coins, cards, and handkerchiefs, and deceived his audience in a most genial manner.

Two more banquets this week, on the 24th and 25th, were the result of the presence in our midst of the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent. The host at the former was Shrimant Aba Sahib, Chief of Vishalgad; the arrangements for it, however, were all kindly made by Mrs. Wray at the Residency. After dinner Aba Sahib joined his guests, and in warm terms of admiration proposed the health of his distinguished guest. Mr. Nugent replied in his usual felicitous and witty way; and before sitting down took the opportunity to propose the health of Colonel and Mrs. Wray, as it was the twenty-first anniversary of their wedding-day. This toast, needless to say, was warmly received, and many happy returns wished by all.

The banquet on Wednesday was given by his Highness at the New Palace in honour of the Honourble Member of Council.

Now for the tournaments. The first for pretty prizes given by Mrs. Wray at three handed Badminton was won by Mrs. Coles, Mr. Harrison, and Himmat Bahadur, who, in the final round, defeated Miss Graham, Appa Sahib Surve, and Dattajirao Ingle.

Then we had tournaments at both games for prizes given by his Highness and his brother, Bapu Sahib. The Badminton was again won by Mrs. Coles, who now had Mr. H. Kennedy for her partner Their antoginists in the final match were Himmat Bahadur and Narayen Bhosle.

The Tennis tournament was also won by that graceful player, Mr. Kennedy, who, with Appa Sahib Surve, handicapped at minus fifteen, in the final match defeated Bapu Sahib and Mr. Dastur playing at scratch. So ended some well fought matches. The Sardars of Kolhapur show themselves to be no mean players of these games and pleasant companions.

ANOTHER MAHRATTA SEDITION PROSECUTION.

THE editor of the "Modvritta," Kashinath Waman, was arrested at Wai, on Monday morning, by the Fouzdar, under warrants issued by the First Class Magistrate of that District, charged under Section 124 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, and taken to Satara for trial.

THE FAMINE.

HYDERABAD SEASON REPORTS.

THE official season report of his Highness the Nizam's Dominions for week ending 21st August, states that the rainfall during the week ending 19th August has been very light except in three districts. The worst reports come from Lingsugur, Nalgundah, and parts of the Elgandal, Gulbargah, and Naldurg districts. In parts of these districts the crops are said to be withering, and the people are in distress on account of high prices. The weather is, however, unsettled, and more rain may be expected which will improve prospects. In the other districts prospects are fairly good, but everywhere people are feeling the pinch of high prices and the loss of agricultural cattle. Cheap rice continues to be sold by Government in limited quantities to the poor. The average number of purchasers was over 5,000. The sale of jowari has been stopped owing to the difficulty of getting supplies. The numbers on relief-works are increasing in parts, where a sufficient number has been opened. Some works ordered to be started have not yet sent in returns. Week ending 12th August, —Total during week 31,251,—ast. day ;4,711. The decrease is due to some returns not having been received and relief being stopped for want of funds, which, though sanctioned, were late in reaching. It has now been restarted.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A (Middle and Lower Colaba)	0	0	7
B (Mandvie and Umarkhadi)	4	0	27
C (Khumbharwada)	5	0	21
D (Khetwadi)	0	1	10
E (Tardeo)	1	0	26
F (Parel)	0	0	7
G (Mahim)	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	10	2	105
Total to date	12,7?6	10,786	

CHOLERA.

Attacks 6

Deaths 5

THE ITALIAN EXPERTS.

We have already stated the general results of the labours of Professor A. Lustig, Dr. G. Galeotti, and Prof. Malenchini, the specialists sent to India by the Italian Government in connection with the plague epidemic. Some further information on the subject, which we have obtained, shows that at an early stage in their investigations Dr. Galeotti and Professor Lustig came to the conclusion that the disease is indubitably disseminated by rats, and that therefore it is most desirable to destroy these rodents wholesale when it is perceived in any place formerly unattacked with the disease that they are dying of plague. For this purpose they recommend the use of corrosive sublimate as a disinfectant to be freely scattered about rooms and dwellings. The Italian experts, Profs. Lustig, Galeotti, and Malenchini, have discovered that their powerful chemical and dosable serum, extracted from the bacillus of plague, renders rats and even monkeys absolutely insusceptible to the most violent form of plague. The horse also takes the serum from the animal, and a serum capable to cure rats and monkeys can easily be extracted. This serum was used upon men attacked with plague in the Arthur Road and Poona Hospitals and elsewhere, and the results were satisfactory. It can be prepared in large quantities, and can be used in case the epidemic recurs in a violent form, for the very preparation of the serum is rapid and easy. Professor Lustig, who was sent by his Government for a scientific investigation only, will, on his return to his country, refer the results of his observations on the bubonic plague, and his opinions about prophylytic measures adopted by the authorities to his Government. He and his colleagues are at present in Bombay.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that there were no attacks of plague there on Monday. The total mortality for the period was fifteen, eleven outside the city and four in the hospitals. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 54.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS

From the reports made by the medical officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday, it appears that two fatal cases occurred on Monday, one at Koliwada and the other in De Souza Street (B ward), while three suffering cases of plague were discovered from the same ward and removed to hospitals. Two cases of suspicious fever also took place in the Wari Bunder quarantine camp, and the patients were removed to the hospitals.

LOWER DAMAUN.

At daybreak on Sunday morning one of the two Municipal ferry boats was launched into the river, and during the day she and other private boats carried Parsees, Christians, Brahmins, and Buniahs who were very anxious to meet their friends and relations after a separation of nearly six mouths. It is to be regretted that the restriction to cross the river still continues against a vast majority of people who are artisans, vendors, and hawkers of different articles of daily use and belong to Mahomedan and Hindu classes other than Brahmins and Buniahs, and it is earnestly hoped that such restriction will be very soon removed. The Judge, Mr. Castro, being now able to go to Upper Damaun without the Governor's pass, assumed this forenoon charge of the District Court from Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant Judge, who was in charge of the court for the last three months after undergoing quarantine for twelve days at Marwar, and who was rejoiced to be able to join his family at Lower Damaun after a long separation.

FIRE AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.

ABOUT a quarter to 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a chawl, belonging to Mr. Abdul Hoosein Zenool Abedin, at Bhendy Bazaar, resulting in the destruction of a godown of glass-bangles situated therein. The whole of the ground-floor of the chawl is divided into small compartments, all of which are used as godowns for the storage of glass-bangles by Marwaree merchants. The fire was discovered by the policeman doing duty opposite the chawl, who saw volumes of smoke issuing from the roof of one of the godowns, belonging to one Hunsraj Banaji, a dealer in glass-bangles. The sepoy raised an alarm, when a number of townspeople collected, and on the shop being forced opened by them, a number of cases of glass-bangles stacked therein were found in flames. The Baboolla Tank steamer immediately arrived on the spot and commenced working with a copious supply of water, followed by the Fort, Byculla, and Chinchpoogly engines. When the fire-brigade arrived the godown was ablaze from the roof to the bottom, and the flames had extended to the roof of the neighbouring godown. The fire-brigade worked with energy under the immediate supervision of Mr. Nichols, who was early on the spot, and brought the fire under control before any damage could be done to the neighbouring shop. The damage done to the contents of the godown is estimated at Rs. 9,000, which is said to have been covered by insurance. The loss sustained by the owner of the chawl could not be ascertained as he is not now in Bombay. It appears that the owner locked the godown on the previous night, about 9 o'clock, and went home, forgetfully leaving a kerosine-oil lamp burning in the shop. It is supposed that a quantity of hay which was lying in the godown for packing purposes, was set fire to by the lamp, and hence the origin of the fire. The police under Inspector Meyers preserved good order while the conflagration was in progress.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Ganges expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday next:—

Butter, Mr and Mrs	Macbeth, Mrs
Covington, Capt	Ollivant, Lt J S
Cookson, Lt P S	Ross, Mr P
Carless, Mr	Reed, Mr E
Dias, Dr A F	Ricketts, Mr Geo
Edwards, Lt W	Singh, Mr Bigey
Eethin, Maj Percy	Singh, Mr Surgeon
Fisher, Miss	Stewart, Mr A
Forth, Capt C F W	Sulton, Mr and Mrs J R
Forth, Mrs	Sherwood, Miss
Forrest, Mr W H Stover	Sherwood, Miss H
Harrison, Mr H	Varma, Mr J
Holmes, Mr E V	Wimberley, Surg-Capt
Holmes, Mr H B	Wigley, Mr J
Jones, Mr T H	Walker, Mr J
Jack, Mr J F	Watt, Mr E L
Mavanji, Mr Turaj	Younan, Surg Captain H O
Mason, Lt E H	Yeo, Mr C

THE report of the Rand Industrial Commission, proposing various economic reforms in mining and other industries, was presented to the Transvaal Volksraad on Aug. 11. The Commission recommend *inter alia* the appointment of an industrial board composed of representatives of the Government and of mercantile and mining communities; the abolition of inter-State transit dues; the removel of duties from food stuffs; the cancellation of the Dynamite Concession, and if this is found feasible, free trade in explosives; and, also a reduction of 25 per cent. in the railway tariffs.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

THERE WAS NO SECTION 124 A BEFORE 1870.

UNDER this heading the "Amrita" of August 29 writes, apparently not at all at its ease:—

That the recent proceedings of the Bombay Government have given a fright to the people of India, there is no doubt. There is also no doubt that they have ample cause of getting frightened. The arrest of the Editors, for alleged seditious writing, directly affects, no doubt, only writers and speakers on political subjects; but, the incident shews the temper of the Government. Of course, the Government will not admit that there is anything extraordinary in the part taken by it. Its view is that there is a section, 124 A, and that when its terms are broken, it is the duty of the Government to see that the offender is punished and the law respected; and the Government has done nothing more than this.

Yes, that is the view sought to be presented: but the people see something more in the Poona arrests. In these arrests they see temper and a tinge of vindictiveness. Surely, it is wrong on the part of the rulers to be in anyway influenced by the least tinge of vindictiveness; and it is also wrong to attribute such a feeling to the high-minded rulers of the land. But the circumstances are such that it is impossible to persuade the people to believe that the Government has, in these Poona proceedings, betrayed no feeling. That the Government is not altogether an unprejudiced party in this matter, is proved from the following circumstances.

Even when the people had not been disarmed and brought under thorough subjugation, the Government managed to rule the country without having had recourse to hunting after sedition. That is to say, when sedition could really do harm, then the Government, concious of its own strength, took no notice of it as it is doing now. How did the authorities manage before 1870 when this section, 124 A, did not exist?

It is again impossible for a man, who has not gone mad, to write deliberately what is sedition in the newspapers, and thus risk his neck. Thus a man fires a loaded gun in a crowded thoroughfare. His intention is not to kill, but his act endangers life. He should not be hauled up as a murderer, but discharged with a warning. Of course, we proceed on the basis that a man, who has not gone mad, will never write sedition in a newspaper, knowing it to be such, as by doing it he deliberately places his neck at the disposal of the authorities.

An expression in the newspapers, though it may be seditious under the law, is not likely to do any harm. Under such circumstances, a warning is quite sufficient to put a stop to it. A warning will not only correct the offender, but all his brethren too. Thus the Government gave a warning to the "Bangabasi," and in the next official report on the press, it was remarked by the Government that the tone of the Bengali papers had improved.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

THE Dalhousie Club is to be congratulated on its win in the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition at Calcutta. The ties this year have attracted enormous crowds, who, in nearly every game, have been treated to a display of skilful and scientific football on the part of the Dalhousie team, though the final game was robbed of much of its interest owing to the fact that the runners-up from Barrackpur had attained their position rather by luck than by merit. The feature of the contest this year was, of course, the struggle between the Shropshires and the winning team—there being no less than three draws. It must be stated, however, that Dalhousie throughout showed a superiority to the soldiers, though it was not till the fourth game that the local team were able to score more goals. It is a pity that the Highland Light Infantry were compelled to scratch owing to the regiment being ordered up to the front. In the scratch game the team played, they showed a combination and dash which, even if unable to gain them the cup, would certainly have placed them in the position of runners-up.

Very extraordinary is the enthusiasm that football arouses among the natives in Calcutta. The large number of native clubs already in existence in the town, no less than the immense crowds that throng the maidan on the occasion of cup ties, is proof positive that the placid Bengali mind is at length beginning to yield before the example of the physical energy of the Western race, and in a few years it may be even possible to speak of the "genuine sporting instinct" that animates the rising generation of natives. For it is not football alone that excites enthusiasm in Calcutta. Every year adds to the list of native cricket, hockey, tennis, and even cycling clubs. No one who has the interests of the native community at heart can fail to be pleased at this novel and unexpected development of a desire for physical contest and exercise among a race which for untold centuries has been content to be called effeminate, and has found its keenest pleasure in intellectual pursuits, often of a very tortuous and mischievous nature.

It is possible that in after years that mutual sympathy and understanding between the European and the native which is desired by all right-thinking people of both races may be brought about, not by empty speeches at public meetings or mixed garden parties at Belvedere, but by the hearty good comradeship of the football and cricket field. Much good could be done in this direction by the encouragement of contests between European and native clubs. Many of the native clubs in Calcutta are most desirous of trying conclusions with the European clubs, but are too shy and afraid of a snub to send challenges. It may be objected that such contests, so far from promoting good-feeling, would only rouse still further racial antagonisms. Such, however, has not been the general result of those matches which have already taken place. The games are played with the utmost friendlinesss and good-humour, and the spectators have never taken sides, players being only cheered for their good play and not on account of their colour. —*Saturday Journal.*

CAVALRY IN FRONTIER WARFARE.

ONE of the first lessons to be learnt by a British Commander across the frontier, writes a contemporary, is the necessity of having whenever possible a detachment of cavalry with the other two arms. The hill man has a great dread of mounted troops and will never stand when a charge is made. The truth of this has been proved over and over again, and it is scarcely necessary to point to the effect of the recent charges by the Guides Cavalry in the Swat Valley, as further evidence of the fact. In the Chitral Expedition the magazine fire of the Bedfords at Khar was not able to effect what two troops of Native cavalry did.

Umra Khan at his zenith had a force of fifty mounted men—the only cavalry in all Yagistan—and it is to the terror inspired by his skilful use of this arm that many of his victories in Bajour and Swat are attributed. It is a popular error to suppose that trans-frontier Pathans and Afghans are good horsemen. They are not, with the exception of a few horse-dealers who come chiefly from the Pishin side, and a certain number of Waziris who make a trade of horse breeding. Those who have seen the Amir's cavalry do not appear to think much of it, and indeed the small contingent that accompanied Nasrulla Khan to London looked perfectly ridiculous, and as some paper said, unhappy on horseback.

It is said that one of the reasons why Sir Salter Pyne commands so much admiration in Kabul is because he is a fearless horseman. They tell a story of a horse that he undertook to make a fencer. Five times the animal, instead of taking the jump, bolted, at last knocking Sir Salter off against a tree. On the sixth occasion, it took the jump, and the admiring on-lookers declared that the red-faced Engrez was indeed a man. Miss Hamilton and her sister are no longer in Kabul, a act upon which they are to be congratulated.—"Saturday Journal."

A GERMAN BUDDHIST STUDENT IN COLOMBO.

A LAD of seventeen, named R. L'Orange, arrived in Ceylon a few days ago from the Berlin University, having brought nothing but his Pali books, as it was his intention to join the order of the Bhikshu priests, which requires him to be a beggar and an ascetic. His parents live in Syria, but on his proceeding to the University at Berlin, he acquired a taste for Oriental literature, and finally, becoming enamoured of the philosophy of Gautama Buddha, he renounced all the other branches of study, and worked hard in the Oriental Department, aquiring a very exceptional knowledge of Pali, and reading the Buddhist *suttas* and other works under the best masters of Germany. Finally he resolved to come to Ceylon and join the priesthood here, under the impression that he would find himself a member of an erudite brotherhood, surrounded by pious and spiritual-minded monks, with excellent libraries attached to ideal monasteries. Immediately on arrival he visited Sumangala, Subhuti, and the Siamese Royal Priest; but he soon grasped the actual situation of affairs, and found that other priest would oppose his entrance into their ranks. He is now awaiting money from his parents to return to Europe, for the popular Buddhism is a degraded form of the metaphysics of Buddha which the young *savant* thinks it best to avoid. The German Consul meanwhile has found him lodgings, and Herr L'Orange is engaged in a translation of the *Pancha Nikaya* into German. His ability, we are assured, is remarkable, and as after visiting Syria, he will proceed to Berlin to continue his Buddhist studies, we are assured that, if he does not become a second Max Muller, he will at all events certainly be an authority on Buddhism. This little escapade of his has shown that book knowledge cannot complete one's education; but as our young visitor, we are told, "keenly enjoys the capital lessons in experience which his foolhardy journey to Ceylon, and his present distressed circumstances" have taught him, there seems every reason to believe that his indiscretion arose from want of worldly wisdom, out of which he will grow, and not from mental derangement, which would increase with age. He will be unable to preach modern Buddhism in the Fatherland, but it occurs to us that, if he has had kindness shown him here, he might do some good by recommending Ceylon tea, though we do not wish him to become a Lipton instead of a Max Muller.—*Times of Ceylon.*

LEMESURIER VS. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

THE answer in the action instituted by Mr. C. J. R. LeMesurier against the Attorney-General for arrears of salary and damages for wrongful dismissal from the Public Service was due to-day, and on the case being called, Mr. H. VanCuylenburg of Messrs. Loos and VanCuylenburg, Crown Proctors, stated that the answer was ready, and would be filed in the course of the day. At 4-15, the answer was filed as follows:—

(1) As matters of law the defendant states (a) that the defendant does not represent the Government of Ceylon and that he is not liable to be sued as representing such Government. (b) That neither the 1st nor the 2nd alleged cause of action discloses any cause of action against the Government of Ceylon or against the defendants representing as alleged the Government of Ceylon.

(c) That an action cannot be maintained against the Government of Ceylon, the latter not being a body corporate or capable of being sued.

(d) That in respect of plaintiff's second alleged cause of action the same cannot be maintained because it is based upon plaintiff's dismissal by the Lieut.-Governor, which is alleged to constitute "a wrongful and unlawful act, for which he is entitled to damages," and the defendant cannot be sued for the wrongful and unlawful act of the Lieut.-Governor.

(2) The defendant denies that due notice of action was left by the plaintiff at the office of the defendant as alleged by the plaintiff in paras 9 and 11 of the plaint.

(3) That, answering on the facts contained in the statement of plaintiff's first alleged cause of action the defendant specially denies that the plaintiff was, subsequent to the 8th day of January 1896, or was at the date of the institution of this action in the third-class of the Civil Service or that the plaintiff was subsequent to the said 8th day of January, 1896 holding the offices referred to in the 3rd para. of the plaint, and that he is still a member of such service and that any salary allowances or the sum of R10,000 or any part thereof is due and owing by the defendant to plaintiff.

(4) And answering the 2nd alleged cause of action the defendant denies that the plaintiff was appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service of Ceylon by the Secretary of State for the Colonies acting on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, or that plaintiff entered into the alleged contract of service with the Government of Ceylon, and defendant says that plaintiff's appointment to the Ceylon Civil Service was made by Her Majesty's said Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(5). The defendant admits that on January 8th, 1895, the plaintiff was holding the several offices set forth in the plaint and that on that date he was dismissed from the Ceylon Civil Service in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, but denies that Mr Bertram Hill unlawfully prevented the plaintiff from exercising the functions of his said offices, or that the plaintiff at any time after the 8th January, 1895. (*sic.*) was entitled to exercise any of the said functions.

The defendant further denies that the Colonial Rules and Regulations set out the only manner in which a member of the Ceylon Civil Service can be dismissed, or that the plaintiff's dismissal was in contravention and defiance of the said Rules and Regulations, or was not an exercise by the Crown of its prerogation right to dismiss the plaintiff.

(6) The defendant further denies that the plaintiff sustained the damages claimed by him, or any part thereof.

(7) Further answering the plaint as a whole the defendant says that the plantiff was a member of the Ceylon Civil Service appointed by Her Majesty's said Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as such held the offices named in the plaint during Her Majesty's pleasure, and was dismissed from the said offices on or about the 8th day of January, 1896, by the instructions of the said Secretary of State, and therefore by the act of the Crown, and plaintiff cannot therefore have and maintain this action. Therefore the defendant prays that the plaintiff's action may be dismissed with costs.—"Times of Ceylon," (Aug. 26.)

THE HONEYMOON TIFF.

THEY had been married ten days and the honeymoon tour was not yet ended. They were at a Princes Street hotel, and he proposed going out alone for a few minutes.

"Without me?" she asked reproachfully.

"Just for a few minutes, dear."

"Without me, Henry?"

"I'll be back very soon."

"And leave me all alone?"

"I'll not be gone more than half an hour."

"Half an hour! Why, that is an age. Oh, Henry, to think that you are tired of me already!"

"Why, Maude, I'm not a bit tired of you."

"You are! You are, too, or you wouldn't want to go off without me like this. Oh, Henry!"

"Now, Maude, listen to reason! Be sensible and"——

"That's right. Call me a fool!"

"I did not call you a fool."

"I'd like to know if it isn't calling me a fool to tell me to 'be sensible.' I'd be a fool if I wasn't sensible! You'll be striking me next."

"How can you be so absurd? I"—

"Go on! Go on! It's all plain to me now. You never really loved me. I doubt if you even cared for me at all. You are sick and tired of me, and would be glad to cast me off. Very well, Henry. I will go home to my mother if you want me to! She truly loves me!"

"So do I, Maude."

"No, you don't, Henry. If you did you wouldn't want to go off without me in this cruel way!"

"Now, see here, Maude; let's have an understanding about"—

"An 'understanding?' Oh, Henry, Henry, that sounds exactly like a—a—boo—hoo—a separation! Heaven help me if it has come to this! I will leave you, if you want me to, but I beg of you not to ask me to endure the publicity of a separation. It would kill me. Is this the end of all my fair dreams. And I to go home a deserted wife! Oh, Henry, may you be forgiven for the anguish of this moment!"

"Oh, well, Maude, if you're going to feel so badly about it I'll not go out without you. Put on your things and go with me."

"My own dear, noble, beautiful boy! My own sweet, precious"—

But we will spare the feelings of our readers and draw a veil over the "making up" of Henry and Maude.

He went alone all the same—to get his hair cut.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. For all horses landed in India, direct from the country of foaling since 1st August, 1996, and which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Weight for Age and Class. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs; Galloways, 10lbs. Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs. Entrance—15th October, Rs 30; 1st December, Rs. 45; 1st February, Rs. 60, with Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Rs. 3,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs. Handicap to be published by 1st February, 1898. Winners, after the publication of the weights, to carry 3 lbs. extra for each win. Distance—1½ miles. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 100; 1st December, Rs. 150; 15th January, 1898, Rs. 200, with Rs. 30 extra for each horse not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday the 12th February, and Rs. 30 more if not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP (Closed)—Value £30 sterling, presented by the Members of the Byculla Club, with Rs. 1,200 in specie from the Fund, out of which the second will receive Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab and C. B. Galloways 14 hands and under, and others 13-3 and under, qualified under Rule 10 General Conditions. Handicap to be published by 1st February, 1898. Top weight not to exceed 11st. 7lbs. Winners of a race, after publication of weights, of Rs. 2,000 4lbs.; Rs. 3,000 or over 7lbs. extra. Distance—7 furlongs.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—(Continued). Entrance—15th October, Rs. 50; 1st December, Rs. 75; 15th January 1898, Rs. 100, with Rs. 25 extra for each horses not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th February, and Rs. 25 more if not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Conditions.—Five or more horses, in bona fide separate interests to start, or only half-money from the fund will be given.

THE BOMBAY GOLD CUP—Rs. 10,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 1,000, and the third Rs. 500. Handicap for all horses. Handicap to be published by 1st February, 1898. Top weight not to exceed 10st. 7lbs. Winner of a race after publication of weights Rs. 2,000 4lbs; Rs. 3,000 or over 7lbs. extra. Distance.—R. C. and the straight, i.e., about 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 150, 1st December, Rs 250; 15th January, 1898, Rs. 300, with Rs. 75 extra for each horse not struck out by 7 p.m. on Saturday the 12th February 1898, and Rs 75 more for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE TOM LE MESURIER STAKES—Rs. 2,500, out of which second will receive Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 1st. 7lbs. Weight for Inches. Allowances. Maidens, 1st May 3lbs., Maidens, 7lbs (not accumulative). Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150, 3lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1896; once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date in the aggregate, of Rs. 3,000 3lbs, Rs. 5,000, 5lbs., Rs. 7,000, or over, 7lbs. in addition to other penalties. Distance.—6 furlongs. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 60, 1st December, Rs. 90, 1st February, 1898, Rs. 150, with Rs. 50 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES—Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 100, and the third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight for Age. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st May, 5lbs. Maidens 10 lbs. (not-accumulative). Galloways, 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1895, once, 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Horses which have won an aggregate of Rs. 2,500 since above date, 7lbs, in addition to other penalties. Distance.—1 mile, Entrance.—15th October Rs. 30; 1st December, Rs. 45, 1st February, Rs. 60, with Rs 20 extra for each horse not struck by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1898.

THE INNOVATION STAKES.—Rs. 1,200 out of which the second will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For all ponies 13-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000. Weight for Inches. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st May, 5lbs. Maidens, 10lbs. (not cumulative). Arabs, 1st. Country-breds, 1st. 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after the 30th April, 1895, once, 4lbs. twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winners after the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 3lb., Rs. 5,000, 5lbs. Rs. 7,000 or over, 10lbs, in addition to other penalties. Distance—6 furlongs. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 30; 1st December Rs. 45; 1st February, 1898, Rs. 60, and Rs. 25 extra for each pony not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE—Rs.——Rs.——subscribed by Dealers, and Rs. 1,000 added from the Fund, out of which seconded will receive Rs 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1897. Weight for Age. Galloway allowed 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs. Entrance—1st December, Rs. 30; 1st January, 1898, Rs 50; 1st February 1898, Rs. 100, with Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Conditions—Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of Dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from stables which subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

THE BOMBAY DERBY—Rs. 2,500, out of which second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arabs Maidens on 1st May, 1897. Weight for Age. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.; Galloways, 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1896, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of an aggregate of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over 10lbs; in addition to other penalties. Distance—1 1-2 miles. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 60; 1st December Rs. 90; 1st February, 1898 Rs. 120, with Rs. 50 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE HARRIS STAKES—Rs. 3,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 500, and the third, Rs. 300. Handicap for all horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance.—1 1-4 miles. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 60.; 1st December, Rs. 90.; 1st February, 1898, Rs. 120, with Rs. 50 extra for each horse not struck out by noon the day before the race.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES—Rs. 2,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. For Arab and C. B. ponies. Weight for Inches. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st May, 5lbs. Maidens, 10lbs. (non accumulative) C. Bs., 7lbs. Ponies which have not won a Race value Rs. 150, 3lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April 1895, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date, of the aggregate of Rs. 3,000, 3lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to other penalties. Distance.—5 furlongs. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 50; 1st December, Rs. 75.; 1st February, 1898. Rs. 100, with Rs. 40 extra for each pony not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIR PURSE.—Rs. 1,000, of which the second will receive Rs. 150, and the third Rs. 50. For Arab and Bombay Presidency Country-bred Galloways. Weight for Inches. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May 1897, 5lbs. Maidens, 10lbs, (non-accumulative). C. Bs., 1st. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1895, once. 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date, of an aggregate of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs.; Rs. 5,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over, 10 lb.; in addition to other penalties. Distance.—1 1-4 miles. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 30; 1st December, Rs. 45; 1st February, 1898, 60, Rs. and Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

THE MELTON STAKES.—Rs——(Rs.——subscribed by Dealers) and Rs. 750 from the Fund—out of which second will receive Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. For Arab ponies landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1897, 13-2 to carry 8st 10lbs. Weight for Inches. (Rule 11 of General Conditions does not apply to this race.) Penalties.—Winners of race value Rs. 400, once, 7lbs.; twice of Rs. 400, or once of Rs. 900 or over; 10lbs. Distance.—½ mile. Entrance.—1st December, Rs. 25; 1st January, 1898, Rs. 50; 1st February, 1898, Rs. 75 with Rs. 15 extra for each pony not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Conditions.—Only ponies actually imported by, and being the property of, Dealers who subscribe, and ponies which are purchased from stables which subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

THE GAYE CUP.—Rs. 1,300, out of which the second will receive Rs 200, and the third Rs. 100. For all Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight for Inches. Allowances.—Maidens, 1st May, 3lbs.; Maidens, 6lbs, (not accumulative). Arabs, 1st.; C. Bs. 1st, 7lbs.; Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 400, 3lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April, 1895, of a race value Rs. 400, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs., Winners since the above date of the aggregate of Rs. 5,000, 5lb.; Rs. 7,500 or over, 10 lbs., in addition to other penalties. Distance.—6 furlongs. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 40; 1st December, Rs. 60; 1st February, 1898. Rs. 80, with Rs. 20 extra for each animal not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—Rs. 1,250—Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and Rs. 750 from the Fund, out of which second will receive Rs. 200, and third, Rs. 100. For Arabs. Weight for Age. Allowances—Maidens. 1st May, 5lbs. Maidens, 1 lbs. [not accumulative]. Galloways, 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1895, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs., in addition to other penalties. Distance.—1½ miles. Entrance.—15th October, Rs. 30, 1st December, Rs. 45, 1st February, 1898, Rs. 60, and Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE—Rs——Rs——presented by a few Parsee gentlemen of Bombay, and Rs 400 from the Fund, out of which second will receive Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. Handicap for all horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—6 furlongs. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 25; 1st December, Rs. 40; 1st February, 1897, Rs. 60, with Rs. 15 extra for each horse not struck out by day before the race.

THE STUD STAKES—Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 150, and third, Rs 75. For all Country-breds. Weight for Age. Allowances—Maidens, 1st May. Maidens, 10lbs. 5lbs. [not accumulative], Bombay C. Bs., 7lbs. Galloways, 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1895, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of a race value Rs 900 or over, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs.; in addition to other penalties. Four horses in bona-fide separate interests to start or the added money will be reduced by half. Distance—1 mile. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 30; 1st December, Rs. 45; 1st February, Rs. 60, and Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by 8 a.m. the day before the race.

THE GRAND STAND PLATE—Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 100, and third Rs 50. Handicap—For Arab and C. B. Ponies. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—6 furlongs. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 30; 1st December, Rs. 45; 1st February, 1898, Rs. 60, and Rs. 20 extra for each pony not struck out by noon the day before the race.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

THE LILLIPUTS—Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 150, and third Rs. 75. Handicap for all Ponies. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—½ mile. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 30; 1st December, Rs. 45; 1st February, 1898, Rs. 60, and Rs. 20 extra for each pony not struck out by noon the day before the race.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP—Rs. 1,500, out of which second will receive Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arabs and C. Bs. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—1¼ miles. Entrance Rs. 50 to close 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th February 1898, and Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by noon the day before the race.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 150, and third Rs. 75. Handicap for Arabs and C. Bs. which have not won during the Meeting. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—1 mile. Entrance—Rs. 30; to close 7 p.m. on Thursday the 24th, February 1898 and Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by noon the day before the race.

THE MANSFILD PLATE—Rs. 2,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. Handicap for all horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—6 furlongs. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 60; 1st December, Rs. 90; 1st February, 1898, Rs. 120, with Rs. 30 extra for each horse not struck out by noon the day before the race.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Rs. 1,000, out of which second will receive Rs. 150, and third Rs. 75. Handicap for all Galloways 13-3 and under. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance—7 furlongs. Entrance—15th October, Rs. 30; 1st December, Rs. 45; 1st February 1898, Rs. 60; and Rs. 20 extra for each horse not struck out by noon the day before the race.

PONY SELLING RACE—Rs. 500, for Arab Ponies. Ponies 13-2 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10 stone, W. I. 3lbs allowed for every Rs. 50 down to Rs. 500. Lowest selling price, Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile. Entrance—Rs. 25 to close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. W. I. T. C., C. T. C. and Ceylon Turf Club Certificates accepted.
3. Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries, otherwise they will not be accepted.
3a. No owner will be allowed to start a horse, unless all his course and stables fees and subeription have been paid.
3b. The height of Ponies and Galloways must be stated in entries for W. I. races.
4. There must be three entries in bona-fide separate interests to constitute a race, else it will be considered null and void.
5. Three horses in bona-fide separate interests to start, or no public money, Cup, or Purse, will be given. Only the entire amount of entrance money will be given for a W. O.
6. All entrance money to go to the Fund.
7. When a race is advertised to close on a particular date, it shall, unless otherwise specified, close at 6 p.m. on that date.
8. Owners running one horse or pony at the Meeting to subscribe R. 25; two or more, Rs. 50 to the Fund. In cases of confederacies, each confederate to subscribe.
9. A Bombay Presidency C. B. is a C. B. whose dam has been in a place within the Civil or Political control of the Government of Bombay for twelve months immediately preceding the birth of the foal.
10. Horses, Galloways, and Ponies entered in the closed races must have been for 3 months previous to the day of the race bona-fide and unconditionally the property of British officers of the services, Civil (Government) Military, and Naval, or members of the following Clubs:—viz. any Club in England recognized by the G. N. H. Rules, the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; Byculla, Royal Yacht, and Bombay Club, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; the Western India Club, Poona; and the Sind Club, Karachi.
11. In all races other than Selling Races and Handicaps, or when otherwise specified, a Landing Allowance of 6lbs. will be given to every horse, galloway and pony, landed in India direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st August 1897. The allowance to be reduced to 3lbs. on an animal winning one race, and to cease on its winning two races.
12. Except when otherwise specified, starting declarations for each race must be made to the Secretary, or the Clerk of the Scales, not less than half an hour before the time fixed for such race. The declaration shall be in writing and shall state the name of the race, the name of each horse declared to start and the name of the Jockey, and shall be accompanied by the additional amount due for horses not struck out and for the Jockey's fee for a losing mount, if not already paid.

Omission or error in the declaration, will render the owner or person making it liable, to a fine at the discretion of the Stewards. Printed declaration forms can be obtained from the Secretary.

13. Every person running a horse in colours other than those registered in his own or assumed name, without submitting not later than 1 p.m. of the day preceding the race, a written declaration of the colours which will be used, will be fined in a sum not less than Rs. 20 or more than Rs. 50, in respect of each horse so run. A declaration may be made of the colours which will be used by the person making it throughout the meeting, in which case no further declaration will be required.
14. A course fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for each horse using the Bombay Course between 1st November, 1897, and 30th April, 1898. A fee of Rs. 10 for the use of each rubbing down stall will be charged.
15. A day after the meeting will be fixed by the Secretary on which all account must be settled. Any one failing to settle will be declared a defaulter, and no winners will be paid until all losses have been received in full.
16. All telegrams must be verified by letter at the earliest possible opportunity.
17. Letters to be addressed to the Secretary, W. I. T. Club Poona, up to 31st October next, and after that date to Grand Stand, Mahaluxmi, Bombay.

July, 1897.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Yarringtion Road London.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It may be assumed that the question of the Adjutant-Generalship has at length been definitely settled. The last Cabinet Council of the session has been held, and before Ministers meet again the new Adjutant-General must be at his desk. There is no doubt that Sir Evelyn Wood has been chosen. His claims and qualifications could not be put aside, and it is to be regretted that they should ever have been questioned. It is easy, however, to understand that Sir Evelyn Wood's colleagues on the Horse Guards' Staff are not unanimous in their approval of his appointment, for there is still a party at the War Office which is opposed to a spirited and practical policy. An Adjutant-General with a purpose may, they foresee, possibly prove troublesome. But it is just because Sir Evelyn Wood is unlikely to take things as they come, and leave them as he finds them, that he is the best man for the place. It is all very well to say that with a strong Commander-in-Chief a strong Adjutant-General is not wanted, inasmuch as it may tend to friction between them. But the Order in Council distinctly defines the duties and responsibilities of both positions and it is unlikely that an officer of Sir Evelyn Wood's experience and character will forget what his may be. If a real argument were wanted against Sir Evelyn's translation it would consist in the fact that he can be ill-spared from the Quartermaster-General's office. As things stand—to speak plainly—the War Office is no place for any but officers of long experience and exceptional abilities. Of such there are plenty—at least they may be acounted by the half-dozen. But they do not include his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, notwithstanding his personal recommendations and the success of his tenure of the Aldershot Command. All this bandying about of the Duke of Connaught's name must, we do not doubt, be extremely distasteful to his Royal Highness himself, who cannot be too well pleased with those of his friends whose ill-advised zeal on his behalf has led to a popular protest against his importation to the Horse Guards. His Royal Highness desires, we believe, to base his claims on his professional position and capacity, and as a comparatively young officer it is no disparagement to say that he is not, at present at any rate, qualified for the higaest offices connected with the administration of the army. His time may come later on, but it has not come yet. On the other hand, Sir Evelyn Wood's turn for the Adjutant-Generalship has arrived, and it is with pleasure that we are able to assume—what we have never doubted would be the ultimate decision of the Government—that he has been definitely nominated as Sir Redvers Buller's successor.

The editor of the *Tribuna* of Rome having visited General Baratieri, the ex-commander of the Italian troops in Abyssinia, at Roveredo, has published an account of his interview with him. He says Baratieri appeared to be calm and resigned. The ex-general admitted that he had committed grave errors in his judgment as to the force and condition of the enemy; but these mistakes arose, he said, out of the inaccurate information furnished to him by the home Government, together with the continual pressure put upon him by Signor Crispi to secure a victory at any cost. On the arrival of General Baldissera, he considered it desirable to summon a military council to determine whether the enemy should be attacked. The responsibility for the decision arrived at, the greatest portion of which, he admitted, rested upon himself, ought also to be shared by the other generals who agreed with him that hostilities should be commenced. At this time all means of communication with the base of their operations had been broken, and even without the hazard of a battle disaster seemed to be inevitable. General Baratieri condemned severely the conduct of Signor Nerazzini, who, he said, was responsible for the last war, as it was occasioned by his intrigues with the Ras against the sovereignty of Menelik and the integrity of his empire. He declared that all the diplomatic documents on the subject were not published in the recent Green Book. He possessed the whole of them, and would include them in the work he is preparing for publication.

Every indication seems to confirm the view that we are on the eve of a fresh development in the evolution of the National Rifle Association. The special general meeting of members, which was held in the well-known Umbrella Tent before the recent camp at Bisley broke up, gave evidence of the existence of a widely held belief that something further should be done towards bringing the Council of the Association into closer touch with the general body. We are glad that the proposal to render a member of the Council retiring by ratation ineligible for re-election for a year was not persisted in. Such a rule would, more often than not, we feel sure, militate against the best interests of the Association. Still more pleased are we that the resolution was withdrawn which would have prohibited a poll being taken in the case of the election of members of the Council. This, to our mind, would have been a step of a distinctly retrograde character. It would have substituted the will of a chance majority of a particular meeting for the deliberate decision of the entire Association.

The two mercantile training ships, the Worcester and the Conway, respectively in the Thames and the Mersey, have now been brought into such close connecton with the Navy that we must not omit referenc to their prize days, which have recently taken place. Mr. Macartney, the Secretary of the Admiralty, went down to Liverpool to be present at the function on board the Conway, and he referred in glowing terms to the officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and the mercantile marine who had recently been placed on the supplementary lists of lieutenants of the Navy. He said the reports which they had received from the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships to which these gentlemen had been appointed had been of a most satisfactory character, and they have fully deserved the confidence placed in them. Mr. Macartney also made confession, for he said that he never attended a naval function without a feeling of regret that he had not been permitted to adopt the seaman's profession himself, to which we are sure that he would have been a credit and an honour. On board the Worcester Sir George Chambers presided and Sir Edwyn Dawes presented the prizes. He expressed a hope that the Admiralty would increase the number of cadetships for the Royal Navy, but in spite of the very favourable reports which we always hear of the Worcester cadets we cannot say we think such a step would be advisable at present. It is much better for the Admiralty to encourage the cadets to enter the Reserve, and we are glad to see that Cadet Doorly, who received the Queen's gold medal and the prize of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, has been made a midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Mr. Thomas Ismay, writing to the *Times* on the subject of subsidised merchant cruisers, traverses the statement of Sir John Colomb that "these vessels were not built with great coal-carrying capacity." Mr. Ismay says that the Teutonic and Majestic, vessels belonging to the White Star Line, now in receipt of subvention, possess a speed and coal capacity which would enable the Government to place troops, via the Suez Canal, at Bombay in 14 days, Hong Kong in 21½ days, Adelaide, Australia, in 23½ days. Should the canal route be unavailable the time occupied in reaching the same points would be as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, 12 1-2 days; Bombay, via Cape of Good Hope, 22½ days; Hong Kong, via Cape of Good Hope, 27 1-2 days; Adelaide, via Cape of Good Hope, 25 1-2 days—in each case without coaling. The coal endurance of the Oceanic, the large twin-screw passenger steamer which Messrs. Harland and Wolff are now building for the White Star Line, will be such that, making a liberal allowance for the weights of stores, ammunition, and troops, this vessel will be able in case of need to steam 23,400 knots at a speed of twelve knots an hour, or practically round the world without coaling. He also points out that when it was decided that the Teutonic should attend the naval review as an armed merchant cruiser, the arrangements of the Admiralty made it possible to mount her sixteen guns and fit her out in less than three days. This vessel arrived in Liverpool from New York on June .., sailed for Spithead on June 24 with her guns mounted, returned after the review, and sailed again from Liverpool for New York, having landed her guns on her regular sailing date, June 30, all of which seems very satisfactory, but affords no support for the contention that these vessels are capable of performing the duties of a regular man-of-war.

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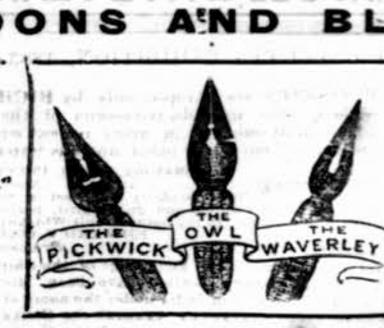
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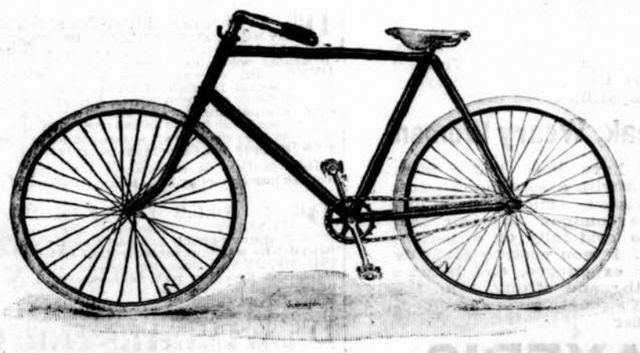
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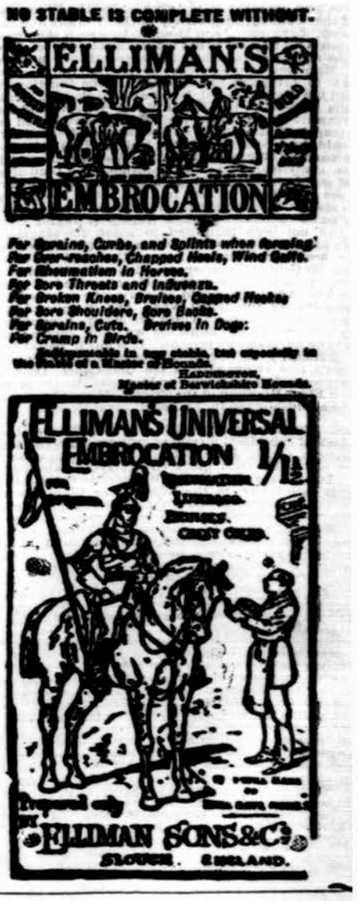
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